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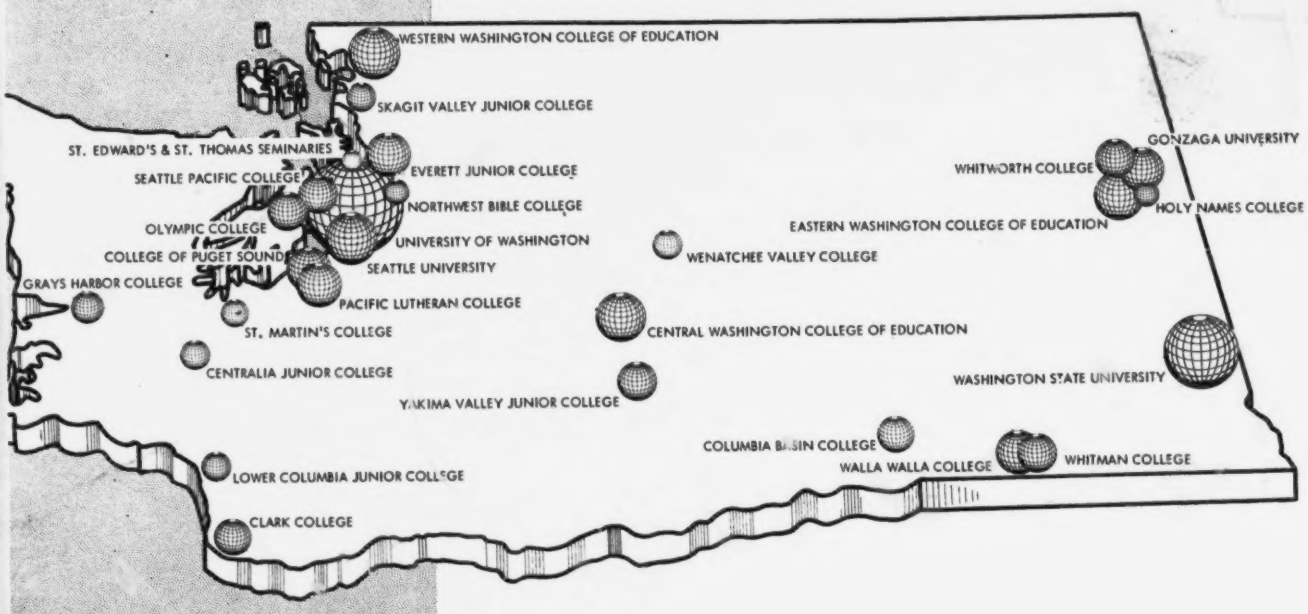
IV-17

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FALL TERM: 1959

BY CALVIN F. SCHMID

AND D. PETER MAZUR

7206



WASHINGTON STATE CENSUS BOARD

SEATTLE, 1960

ED000454

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FALL TERM: 1959

BY

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WASHINGTON STATE CENSUS BOARD

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FOREWORD

This is the fourth in a series of reports on basic college and enrollment statistics prepared by the Washington State Census Board. The original, and still the major, purpose in compiling and analyzing data of this kind is to fulfill the need for improved enrollment statistics. Approximately a decade ago, at the urgent request of the Legislative Budget Committee, the Census Board undertook the responsibility of developing enrollment forecasts for all levels of public education. Over the years, perhaps the most serious problem in carrying out this task has been the paucity of reliable and comparable enrollment data, especially for institutions of higher learning.

To meet this desideratum, the Census Board undertook the compilation of enrollment statistics based on relatively precise, meaningful and comparable statistical concepts and classifications. In addition to fulfilling an important need for enrollment forecasting, these data have proved very useful to various institutions and agencies for administrative and planning purposes.

The present report is based largely on enrollment data for the Fall term of 1959. In order to comply with numerous requests, the data as well as the analyses presented in this report are considerably more extensive than those included in previous ones.

In the preparation of this publication grateful acknowledgment is made to the various officials of Washington's twenty-seven institutions of higher learning who furnished the data on which this report is based. Lloyd J. Elias and George Glenn of the Washington State Department of Public Instruction provided valuable assistance in the gathering of data pertaining to junior colleges. Constructive statistical and editorial aid was rendered by Jerry Durham, Randall Gloege, Kazuo Kusano, Wayne W. McVey, Jr., Vincent A. Miller, Frances Owen, Janis Shull and Kiyoshi Tagashira.

Calvin F. Schmid

Seattle, Washington
March 15, 1960

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CHAPTER 1

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENTS: FALL TERMS, 1954 to 1959

One of the most serious problems in studying college enrollments is the incompleteness and unreliability of basic statistics. This is true not only for the state of Washington but also for the country at large. The limitations and inadequacies in original enrollment data are inevitably reflected in any type of comparison or analysis that might be made.

The most usable of available college and university enrollment statistics are based on the relatively loose and indefinite concept "regular resident student." Some institutions use the term "full-time resident student." Furthermore, the definitions of both "regular resident student" and "full-time resident student," especially in terms of credit-hours, are not always uniform from one institution to another.

Unfortunately, most college and university enrollment statistics are much less precise and meaningful. In fact, frequently no attempt is made to differentiate between full-time and part-time students, between on-campus and extension-center students, or between day and night students. All registrants are lumped together and counted without distinction as specific and comparable units.

The time is long overdue for the development of a concerted movement on a nation-wide basis to establish more adequate standards, procedures, and machinery for compiling college and university enrollment statistics. Such a movement will require the cooperative efforts of college administrators, of professional statisticians and of state and federal officials.

In an attempt to develop more reliable, comparable and meaningful enrollment statistics for institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington, the senior author a few years ago formulated three relatively rigorous definitions of "student" including certain sub-categories.[1] On the basis of these definitions, enrollment statistics were compiled for the twenty-seven colleges and universities in the state of Washington for the fall

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[1] Acknowledgment is made for the valuable assistance rendered by Mrs. Ethelyn Toner, Registrar, and Dr. Francis Powers, Dean of the College of Education, University of Washington, and Mr. Claude Simpson, Registrar and Director of Admissions, Washington State University.

terms of 1954 to 1959, inclusive. Experience has shown that these data represent considerable improvement over traditional enrollment statistics. Needless to say, much additional time and experimentation will be required in order to attain the level of precision, significance and reliability that would make enrollment statistics most useful for all kinds of administrative and analytical purposes.

The statistical concepts presented in this chapter attempt to measure the total student service-load rendered by each institution, including both day and evening students. This was done largely in recognition of the increasing importance of junior colleges, which normally make no distinction between day and evening students. The traditional concept of "regular resident day student" as a realistic index of enrollment is not applicable to most junior colleges in the state of Washington. Rather than consider junior colleges as a special case, it was decided to subsume for the three basic concepts presented in this chapter both day and evening students, including so-called extension students into meaningful and relatively precisely defined categories.

During the past two years additional basic data have been gathered on student-credit-load by one-hour intervals for both regular and extension undergraduate and graduate students. Data of this kind provide additional flexibility in tabulating and analyzing comparative enrollments on the basis of any desired load concept or cutting-point. These data are presented in Chapter 2.

THREE SUGGESTED DEFINITIONS OF "STUDENT"

The referent for the first concept is the individual student taking course work for credit; students in this category may be either full-time or part-time. The referent for the second concept is a full-time student-equivalent index derived from the total of registered student credit-hours. The referent for the third concept is the individual student taking course work without credit; students in this category may be registered either in non-credit courses or for no credit in credit courses.

It should be pointed out that at this stage in order to keep the reporting procedures relatively simple, only three basic categories were used. In the future, additional categories should be included. Moreover, the present concepts and definitions are to be considered tentative and subject to revision. Suggestions for improvement of definitions as well as suggestions for additional categories are frankly solicited.

CONCEPT OF THE INDIVIDUAL STUDENT

TAKING COURSE WORK FOR CREDIT

Terminology and Definitions of Categories. There are three student categories included under this concept:

(1) Total Student Enrollment

(2) Full-time Student Enrollment

(3) Part-time Student Enrollment

(1) Total Student Enrollment: This category includes all students enrolled at the end of the second week (institutions on the quarter system) or third week (institutions on the semester system) of the fall term who are taking course work for credit. Such students may be undergraduate, graduate, professional, special or unclassified; they may be enrolled in regular (non-extension) courses or extension courses; they may be veterans or non-veterans; they may be attending either "full-time" or "part-time," during day or evening, on the "home campus," or in branch institutions or extension centers.

The following students are not included in the preceding definition:

(a) Correspondence students (students enrolled in courses conducted by mail).

(b) Pupils in nursery, elementary or secondary grades of a laboratory, training, or preparatory school, or special children's classes (even if such school is operated by a college or university).

(c) Students who are registered either in non-credit courses or for no credit in credit courses.

(2) Full-time Student Enrollment: This category includes students specified in Section (1) above who are registered for 12 or more credit-hours. (The figure 12 has been used nationally in many surveys as the cutting point between full-time and part-time students).

(3) Part-time Student Enrollment: This category includes students specified in (1) who are registered for less than 12 credit-hours.

Full-time College and University Students. In the 27 colleges and universities in the state of Washington, 42,833 full-time students were reported for the Fall term of 1959. Enrollment data based on the concepts "full-time" and "part-time" students for each of the 27 institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington are summarized in Tables I, II, and III for the fall terms from 1954 to 1959, inclusive.

In 1959 the University of Washington with 13,290 full-time students, or 31.0 per cent

TABLE I

Full-Time Students* in Colleges and Universities, State of Washington:
Fall Terms, 1954 to 1959, Inclusive

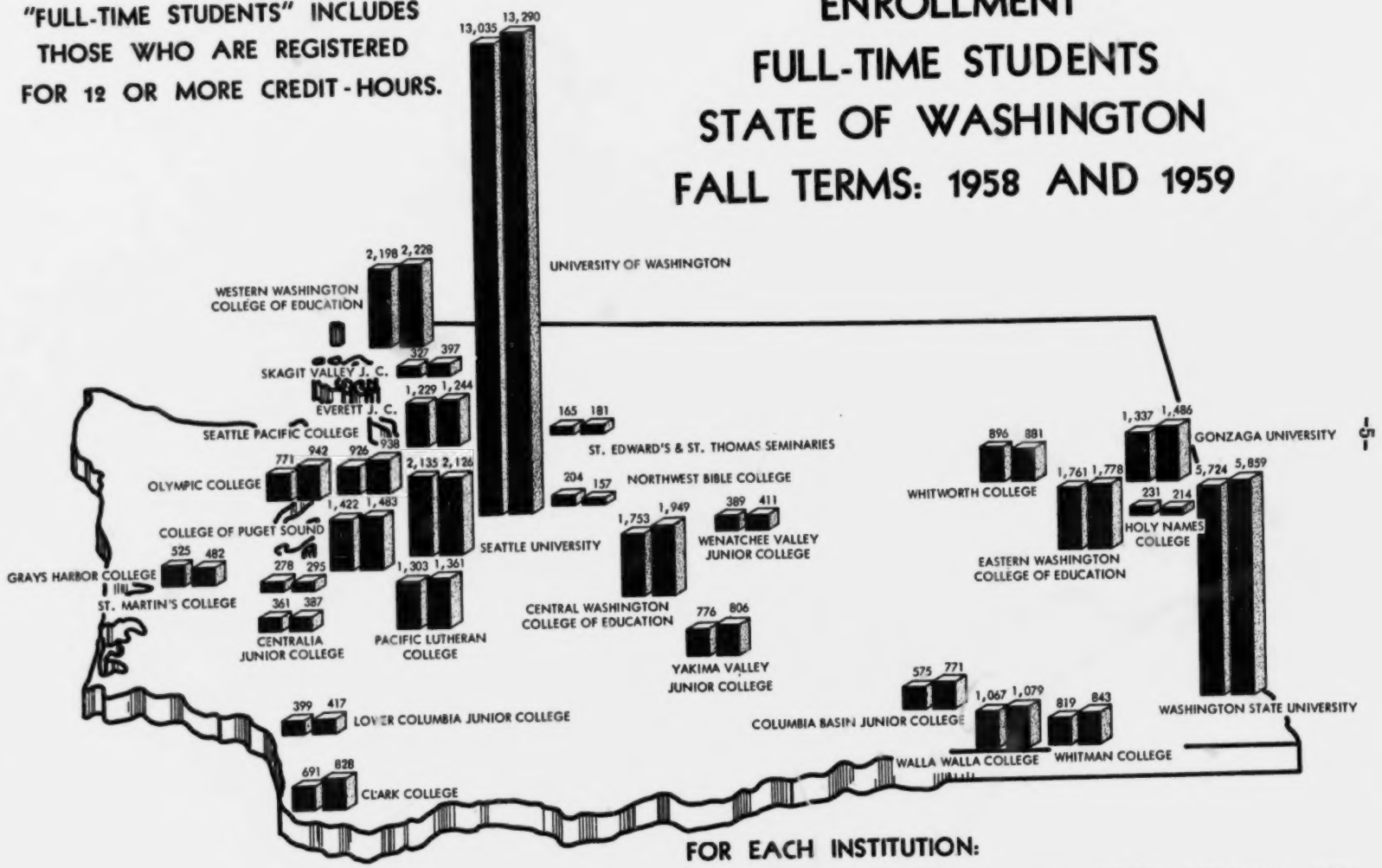
Institution	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	42,833	41,297	38,381	37,779	35,049	32,267
University of Washington	13,290	13,035	12,462	12,373	11,853	11,352
Washington State University	5,859	5,724	5,172	5,112	5,149	4,786
Western Washington College of Education	2,228	2,198	2,012	1,945	1,664	1,470
Seattle University	2,126	2,135	2,122	2,224	1,960	1,931
Central Washington College of Education .	1,949	1,753	1,650	1,649	1,413	1,314
Eastern Washington College of Education.	1,778	1,761	1,632	1,430	1,158	953
Gonzaga University	1,486	1,337	1,287	1,429	1,357	1,305
College of Puget Sound+	1,483	1,422	1,349	1,334	1,269	1,072
Pacific Lutheran College	1,361	1,303	1,199	1,128	1,030	897
Everett Junior College	1,244	1,229	1,009	831	680	576
Walla Walla College	1,079	1,067	1,057	1,088	939	817
Olympic College	942	771	707	650	559	470
Seattle Pacific College.	938	926	920	855	849	771
Whitworth College	881	896	777	816	763	744
Whitman College	843	819	829	812	758	694
Clark College	828	691	660	790	843	651
Yakima Valley Junior College	806	776	613	557	508	496
Columbia Basin College	771	575	472	439	122	...
Grays Harbor College	482	525	387	372	352	305
Lower Columbia Junior College	417	399	403	353	290	285
Wenatchee Valley College	411	389	316	305	301	268
Skagit Valley Junior College.	397	327	247	222	233	196
Centralia Junior College.	387	361	352	358	288	194
St. Martin's College	295	278	279	233	216	188
Holy Names College	214	231	181	185	190	186
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries.	181	165	135	137	137	149
Northwest Bible College	157	204	152	152	168	197

*"Full-time" defined as 12 or more credit-hours. See text for further discussion of terminology and definitions of categories used in this table.

+The name of the College of Puget Sound was officially changed to the University of Puget Sound as of January 1, 1960.

"FULL-TIME STUDENTS" INCLUDES THOSE WHO ARE REGISTERED FOR 12 OR MORE CREDIT-HOURS.

ENROLLMENT
FULL-TIME STUDENTS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FALL TERMS: 1958 AND 1959



FOR EACH INSTITUTION:
LEFT COLUMN REPRESENTS 1958, RIGHT COLUMN, 1959.

Figure 1

SUMMARY ENROLLMENT STATISTICS
FULL - TIME STUDENTS
STATE OF WASHINGTON, FALL TERM: 1959

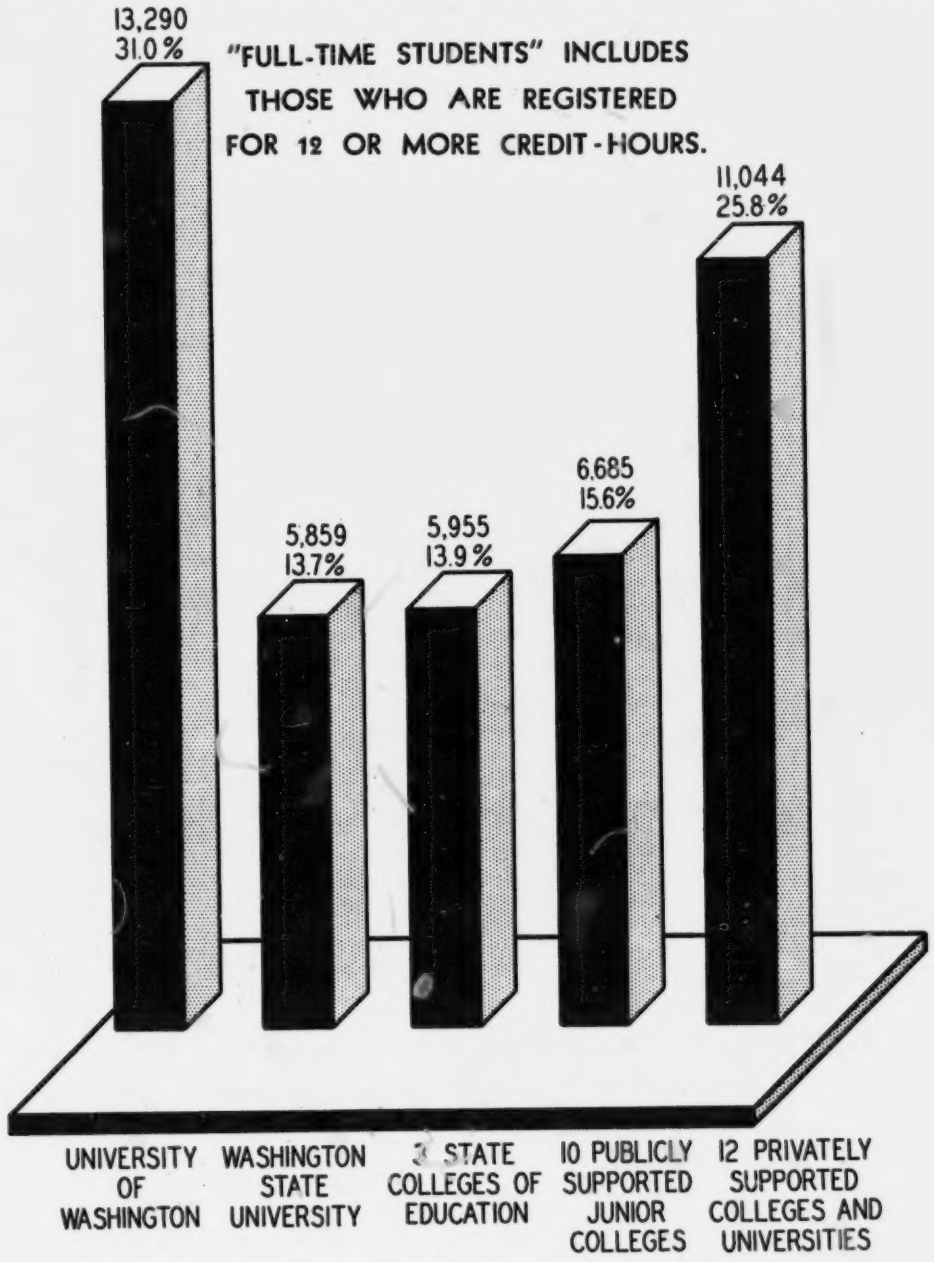


Figure 2

of the total enrollment for the state, ranked in first place. In 1958 the corresponding figures were 13,035 or 31.6 per cent; in 1957, 12,462 or 32.5 per cent; in 1956, 12,373 or 32.7 per cent; in 1955, 11,853 or 33.8 per cent; and in 1954, 11,352 or 35.2 per cent. In 1959, Washington State University ranked in second place with 5,859 students, or 13.7 per cent of the total. The corresponding figures for 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, and 1954 were 5,724, 5,172, 5,112, 5,149 and 4,786, respectively. The three state colleges of education -- Western, Central and Eastern -- had a total of 5,955 students, or 13.9 per cent of the 42,833 students enrolled in all the institutions in the state in the fall of 1959. Among the junior colleges, Everett Junior College had the largest enrollment with 1,244 students, followed by Olympic (942), Clark (828), and Yakima (806). The remaining junior colleges had enrollments varying from 771 (Columbia Basin College) to 387 (Centralia Junior College). The combined enrollment of the ten junior colleges in the Fall term of 1959 was 6,685 or 15.6 per cent of the total in the state. Five years ago, in 1954, the corresponding total enrollment figure for the nine junior colleges was 3,441 students, or 10.6 per cent.

Privately controlled institutions of higher learning had 11,044 full-time students in the 1959 fall term. This figure represented 25.8 per cent of the total state enrollment. In 1958, private colleges and universities constituted 26.1 per cent of the total enrollment, in 1957, 26.8 per cent and in both 1956 and 1955, 27.5 per cent, and in 1954, 28.0 per cent.

Seattle University with 2,126 full-time students in the Fall term of 1959 is the largest of the private colleges and universities. Among all institutions in the state it ranks fourth in enrollment. In 1958 Seattle University had 2,135 full-time students, 2,122 in 1957, 2,224 in 1956, 1,960 in 1955, and in 1954, 1,931 full-time students. Gonzaga University with 1,486 full-time students in the 1959 fall term is second in size among the privately controlled universities and colleges, College of Puget Sound with 1,483 students is third; Pacific Lutheran College (1,361) fourth, Walla Walla College (1,079) fifth, Seattle Pacific College (938) sixth, Whitworth College (881) seventh and Whitman (843) eighth. The four remaining privately controlled institution -- Northwest Bible College, St. Martin's College, Holy Names College, and St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries[2] combined -- have enrollments ranging from 295 to 157.

Figure 1 summarizes in graphic form comparative enrollments based on the concept of full-time student for the Fall terms of 1958 and 1959 for all the colleges and universities in the state of Washington.

---

[2]The enrollment statistics for St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries have been combined, since they are located side by side and are under the same administration. The first two years of college are housed at St. Edward's, and the last two years of college and the four years of theology are housed at St. Thomas. St. Thomas Seminary was established in 1959.

TABLE II

Part-Time Students* in Colleges and Universities, State of Washington: Fall Terms, 1954 to 1959, Inclusive

Institution	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	18,117	16,198	15,435	13,263	11,910	10,784
University of Washington	7,502	7,285	6,414	6,120	4,926	4,812
Washington State University	1,258	1,048	1,237	1,079	1,109	1,079
Seattle University	1,068	1,130	911	836	1,147	1,230
College of Puget Sound	1,000	951	833	522	561	446
Everett Junior College	914	662	1,089	1,179	1,092	768
Eastern Washington College of Education	843	697	738	161	72	39
Central Washington College of Education	695	306	153	36	215	36
Clark College	570	525	915	523	370	365
Columbia Basin College	508	472	247	58	19	...
Whitworth College	491	369	324	285	69	112
Western Washington College of Education	474	543	415	318	168	130
Gonzaga University	429	313	381	68	63	130
Olympic College	350	379	432	901	788	817
Skagit Valley Junior College	347	256	331	292	220	137
Pacific Lutheran College	344	244	223	222	150	123
Walla Walla College	288	200	160	160	188	189
Seattle Pacific College	258	200	187	183	115	145
Lower Columbia Junior College	181	115	52	56	287	47
Centralia Junior College	121	66	56	28	14	14
Grays Harbor College	113	68	32	44	10	35
Yakima Valley Junior College	98	101	91	55	192	24
Wenatchee Valley College	86	71	35	20	29	10
Holy Names College	79	113	96	84	62	58
St. Martin's College	46	54	66	7	16	6
Northwest Bible College	40	19	23	20	18	22
Whitman College	14	11	9	6	10	10
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries	...	...	...	...	...	...

*"Part-time" defined as less than 12 credit-hours. See text for further discussion of terminology and definitions of categories used in this table.

Part-time College and University Students. In addition to the 42,833 full-time students in the state of Washington in the Fallterm of 1959, there were 18,117 part-time students, making a grand total of 60,950 students. (See Tables II and III) Of the 18,117 part-time students, 7,502 or 41.4 per cent, were registered at the University of Washington. Washington State University with 1,258 or 6.9 per cent of the total enrollment ranked in second place in the fall of 1959. Seattle University with 1,068 part-time students was third, College of Puget Sound (1,000) fourth, Everett Junior College (914) fifth, Eastern Washington College of Education (843) sixth, Central Washington College of Education (695) seventh, Clark College (570) eighth, Columbia Basin College (508) ninth, and Whitworth College (491) tenth. Among the remaining 17 institutions there were five that had part-time enrollments in excess of 300 students, and five had between 100 and 300 part-time students. St. Edward's Seminary reported no part-time students, while Whitman College, Northwest Bible College, St. Martin's College, Holy Names College, Yakima Valley and Wenatchee Valley Junior Colleges had a range of enrollment between 14 and 98 part-time students.

Combined Full-time and Part-time Students. When the full-time and part-time student enrollments are combined, the respective totals for many institutions show very pronounced changes. For example, in the fall of 1959 the combined figure for the University of Washington is 20,792 which represents 34.1 per cent of the 60,950 full-time and part-time students. Washington State University with 7,117 has 11.7 per cent of the total and Seattle University with 3,194 has 5.2 per cent of the combined full-time and part-time enrollment. Sixteen of the 27 institutions reported more than 1,000 full-time and part-time students. Combined enrollment data for full-time and part-time students for the 27 institutions of higher learning for 1959 and 1958 are portrayed graphically in Figure 3.

It can be seen readily that the concept of "full-time student" as defined in this presentation is a much more meaningful and precise measure of enrollment than "part-time student." Nevertheless, the role of the part-time student from the point of view of service, cost, administration, teaching, and other factors is of very great significance. In fact, in several institutions, part-time students represent a very large proportion of the total student load. Again, it should be pointed out that both regular campus day students as well as so-called "extension" students are included in the concepts "full-time" and "part-time" students. In many institutions of course, no distinction is normally made between regular and extension students.

TABLE III

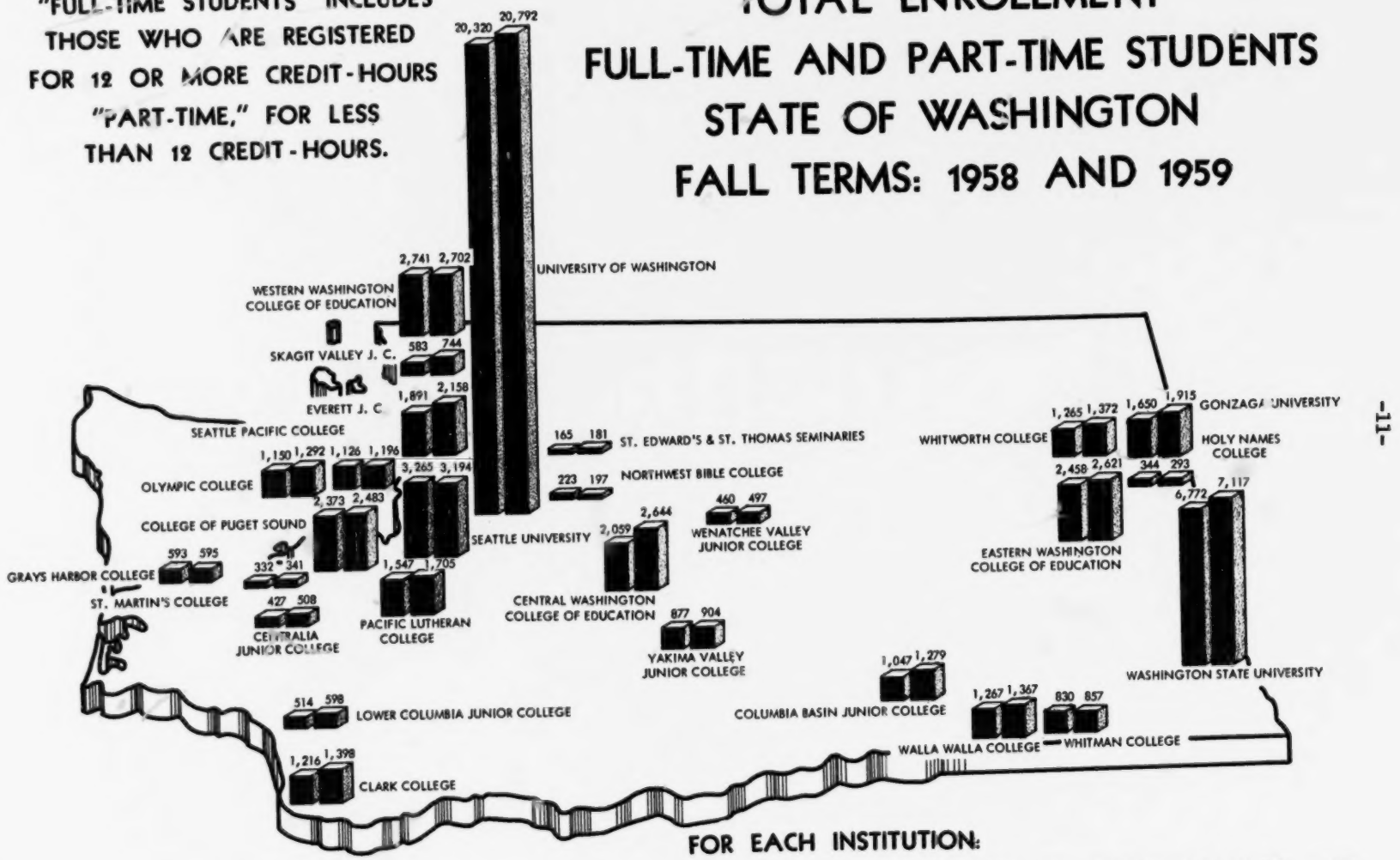
Full-Time and Part-Time Students* in Colleges and Universities, State of Washington: Fall Terms, 1954 to 1959, Inclusive

Institution	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	60,950	57,495	53,831	51,042	46,959	43,051
University of Washington	20,792	20,320	18,876	18,493	16,779	16,164
Washington State University	7,117	6,772	6,409	6,191	6,258	5,865
Seattle University	3,194	3,265	3,033	3,060	3,107	3,161
Western Washington College of Education	2,702	2,741	2,427	2,263	1,832	1,600
Central Washington College of Education	2,644	2,059	1,803	1,685	1,628	1,350
Eastern Washington College of Education	2,621	2,458	2,370	1,591	1,230	992
College of Puget Sound	2,483	2,373	2,182	1,856	1,830	1,518
Everett Junior College	2,158	1,891	2,098	2,010	1,772	1,344
Gonzaga University	1,915	1,650	1,668	1,497	1,420	1,435
Pacific Lutheran College	1,705	1,547	1,422	1,350	1,180	1,020
Clark College	1,398	1,216	1,575	1,313	1,213	1,016
Whitworth College	1,372	1,265	1,101	1,101	832	856
Walla Walla College	1,367	1,267	1,217	1,248	1,127	1,006
Columbia Basin College	1,279	1,047	719	497	141	...
Olympic College	1,292	1,150	1,139	1,551	1,347	1,287
Seattle Pacific College	1,196	1,126	1,107	1,038	964	916
Yakima Valley Junior College	904	877	704	612	700	520
Whitman College	857	830	838	818	768	704
Skagit Valley Junior College	744	583	578	514	453	333
Lower Columbia Junior College	598	514	455	409	577	332
Grays Harbor College	595	593	419	416	362	340
Centralia Junior College	508	427	408	386	302	208
Wenatchee Valley College	497	460	351	325	330	278
St. Martin's College	341	332	345	240	232	194
Holy Names College	293	344	277	269	252	244
Northwest Bible College	197	223	175	172	186	219
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries	181	165	135	137	137	149

*"Full-time" defined as 12 or more credit-hours, and "part-time", as less than 12 credit-hours. See text for further discussion of terminology and definitions of categories used in this table.

"FULL-TIME STUDENTS" INCLUDES THOSE WHO ARE REGISTERED FOR 12 OR MORE CREDIT-HOURS "PART-TIME," FOR LESS THAN 12 CREDIT-HOURS.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT
FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FALL TERMS: 1958 AND 1959



FOR EACH INSTITUTION:
LEFT COLUMN REPRESENTS 1958, RIGHT COLUMN, 1959.

Figure 3

CONCEPT OF FULL-TIME STUDENT-EQUIVALENT CREDIT-LOAD INDEX

Terminology and Definitions of Category. The main application of this concept is for fiscal purposes. It is not based on individuals per se, but rather is an index derived from the total number of registered student credit-hours divided by the constant 15. This ratio indicates the "equivalent" of the number of "students" who are registered for a total course-load of 15 credit-hours per week. It is computed on the basis of total student enrollment as defined previously. The full-time student-equivalent concept based on a 15-hour credit-load has been used fairly widely in the state of Washington for fiscal purposes and also represents a full-time student-load required for normal progress towards a degree.

Comparison of Enrollment Statistics Based on Full-time Student-Equivalent Credit-Load Index. When comparisons of enrollment are made between statistics based on the concept "full-time student" and those based on "full-time student-equivalent credit-load," many striking similarities are observed. Since part-time students are included in the full-time student-equivalent index, we have a much better measure of the total operational responsibility of an institution. In the Fall term of 1959 there were 53,178 students as determined by the full-time student-equivalent index as compared to 42,833 full-time students.

Table IV and Figure 3 present data based on the 15-hour credit-load index. In 1959, the University of Washington had 17,618 students defined in this manner, or 33.1 per cent of the total. Washington State University was second in size with 6,816, or 12.8 per cent, and Seattle University third with 2,816, or 5.3 per cent; Western Washington College of Education ranked fourth (2,622); Central Washington College of Education, fifth (2,320); Eastern Washington College of Education, sixth (2,146); College of Puget Sound, seventh (1,861); Everett Junior College, eighth (1,627); Pacific Lutheran College, ninth (1,608); Gonzaga University, tenth (1,491); Walla Walla College, eleventh (1,305); Olympic College, twelfth (1,162) and Whitworth College, thirteenth (1,100).

Figure 4 portrays comparisons based on the concept of full-time student-equivalent credit-load for 1958 and 1959 for the 27 institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington.

CONCEPT OF THE INDIVIDUAL STUDENT WHO DOES NOT RECEIVE COURSE CREDIT

Terminology and Definitions of Category. This concept, like the ones in the first

TABLE IV

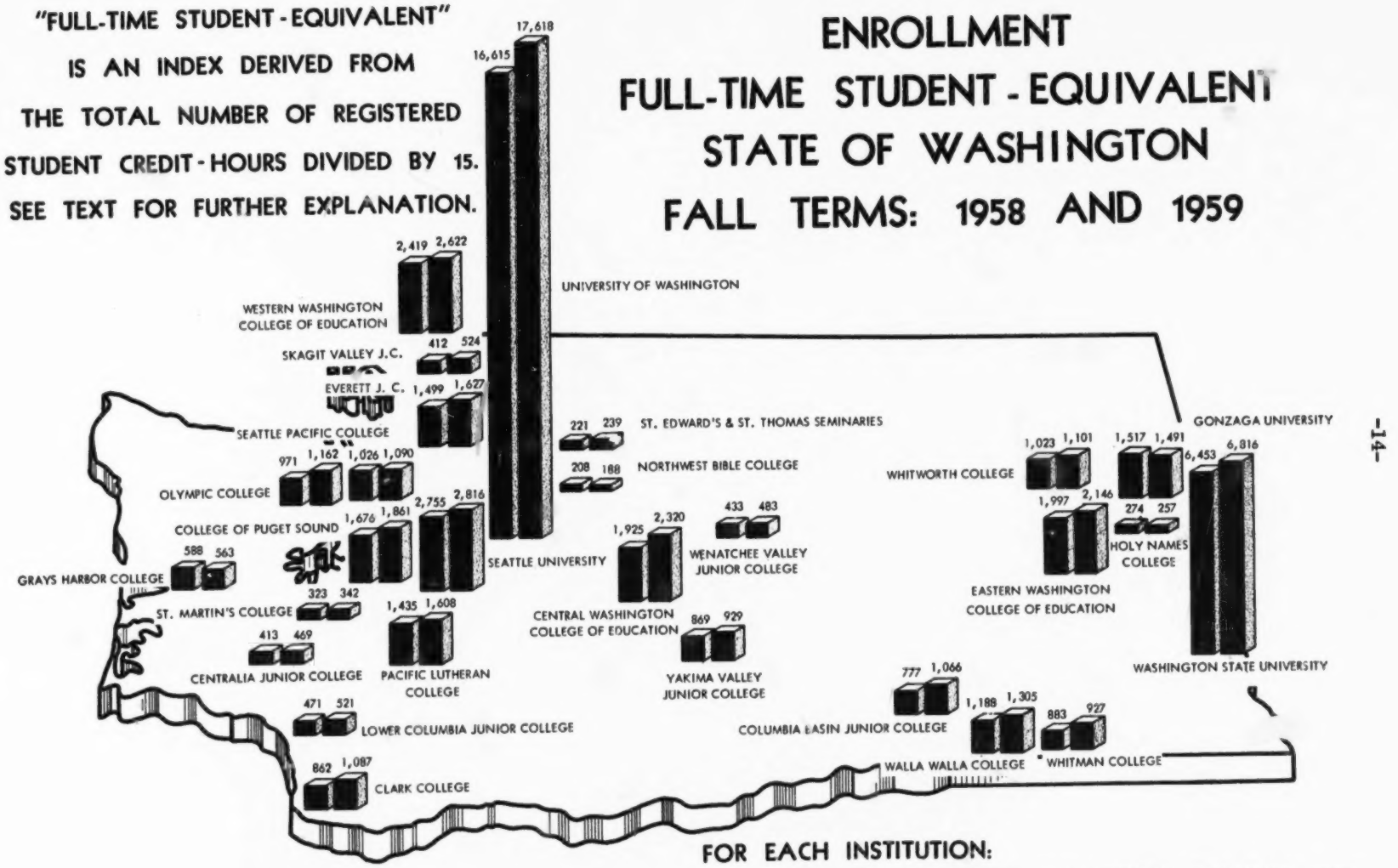
Full-Time Student Credit-Load Equivalent*, Colleges and Universities
State of Washington: Fall Terms, 1954 to 1959, Inclusive

Institution	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	53,178	49,233	45,740	44,116	40,466	38,782
University of Washington	17,618	16,615	15,667	15,483	13,967	14,754
Washington State University	6,816	6,453	5,866	5,818	5,864	5,541
Seattle University	2,816	2,755	2,647	2,709	2,712	2,645
Western Washington College of Education	2,622	2,419	2,212	2,156	1,809	1,509
Central Washington College of Education	2,320	1,925	1,806	1,764	1,567	1,456
Eastern Washington College of Education	2,146	1,997	1,867	1,526	1,086	937
College of Puget Sound	1,861	1,676	1,595	1,459	1,461	1,168
Everett Junior College	1,627	1,499	1,309	1,100	876	754
Pacific Lutheran College	1,608	1,435	1,333	1,248	1,141	977
Gonzaga University	1,491	1,517	1,507	1,368	1,235	1,482
Walla Walla College	1,305	1,188	1,180	1,184	1,053	825
Olympic College	1,162	971	896	952	833	793
Whitworth College	1,101	1,023	901	929	816	805
Seattle Pacific College	1,090	1,026	1,034	932	939	866
Clark College	1,087	862	875	988	843	712
Columbia Basin College	1,066	777	574	331	132	...
Yakima Valley Junior College	929	869	694	622	744	526
Whitman College	927	883	905	865	807	712
Grays Harbor College	563	588	437	417	385	318
Skagit Valley Junior College	524	412	344	315	366	330
Lower Columbia Junior College	521	471	458	394	371	315
Wenatchee Valley College	483	433	355	334	316	318
Centralia Junior College	469	413	407	408	319	214
St. Martin's College	342	323	320	270	252	212
Holy Names College	257	274	218	206	218	219
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries	239	221	171	183	174	191
Northwest Bible College	188	208	162	155	180	203

*The figures indicated in the six columns represent an index derived from the total number of student credit-hours divided by 15. See text for further discussion of terminology and definition of this category.

ENROLLMENT
FULL-TIME STUDENT - EQUIVALENT
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FALL TERMS: 1958 AND 1959

"FULL-TIME STUDENT - EQUIVALENT" IS AN INDEX DERIVED FROM THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED STUDENT CREDIT - HOURS DIVIDED BY 15. SEE TEXT FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION.



FOR EACH INSTITUTION:
LEFT COLUMN REPRESENTS 1958, RIGHT COLUMN, 1959.

Figure 4

SUMMARY ENROLLMENT STATISTICS
FULL - TIME STUDENT - EQUIVALENT
STATE OF WASHINGTON, FALL TERM: 1959

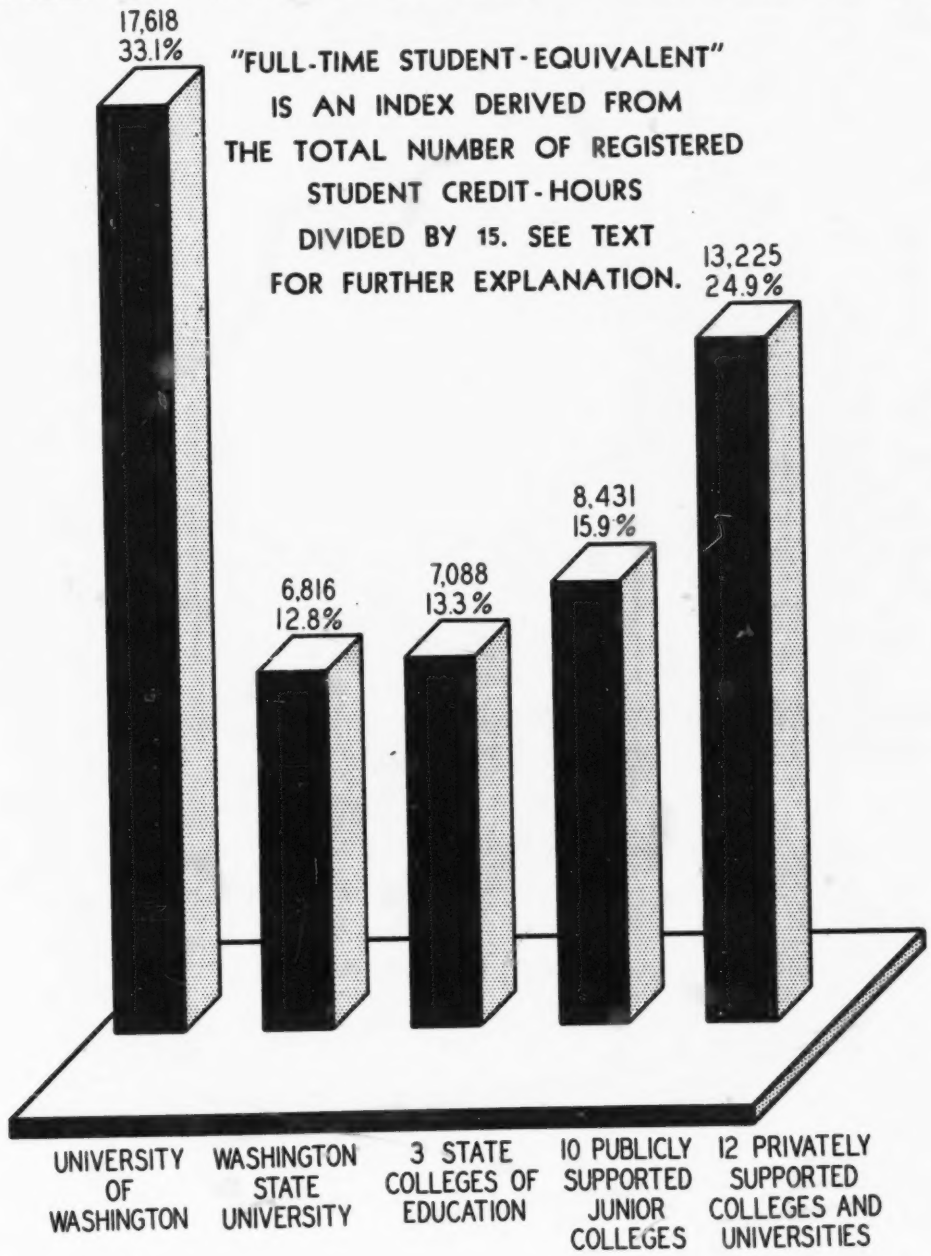


Figure 5

section on "full-time" and "part-time" student is based on the individual person. However, registrants subsumed under this definition, although enrolled in courses, receive no credit. These persons are registered either in (a) non-credit courses (such as adult education and community service courses) or in (b) credit courses for no credit (such as auditors).

Enrollment Statistics of Students Who Receive No Course Credit. Another aspect of the total service load of a college or university is the number of students who are registered for no credit. It will be observed from Table V that in the Fall term of 1959 there were 8,881 persons registered in institutions of higher learning who received no course credit. Most of these registrants were in adult education and in vocational classes. A large proportion of such courses are not of college grade or in any way creditable toward a degree. Obviously, most of the registrants in such courses should not be referred to as college students.

It will be observed that the overwhelming proportion of registrants in this category is enrolled in publicly-supported institutions. Only 320, or 3.6 per cent, are enrolled in privately supported colleges and universities. University of Washington ranks first with 2,014 such registrants and Olympic College is second with 1,209.

Table V also shows that 6,234, or 70.2 per cent, of the registrants in this category are being served by the ten publicly-supported junior colleges. This number plus the 2,014 or 22.7 per cent, registrants for no course credit at the University of Washington leaves a remainder of only 633, or 7.1 per cent, in the other institutions.

COMPARATIVE CHANGES IN THE ENROLLMENT STATISTICS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

The overall change in total enrollment, including regular and extension students, for all institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington amounted to an increase of 8.0 per cent between the Fall term of 1958 and the Fall term of 1959, as measured by the student-equivalent credit-load index.

It can be observed from Table VI that junior colleges experienced an increase of 15.6 per cent during the past year, or 0.7 per cent higher than the rate of increase for the 1957-58 period, while the five tax-supported institutions of higher learning expanded their fall term student enrollment at the rate of 7.2 per cent, approximating that for the previous year. Privately-supported colleges and universities recorded a rate of enrollment increase of 4.6 per cent between the Fall terms of 1957 and 1958 and 5.6 per cent between 1958 and 1959.

TABLE V

Students* Taking Courses for No Credit, Colleges and Universities
State of Washington: Fall Terms, 1954 to 1959, Inclusive

Institution	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Total	8,881	8,814	7,082	7,505	7,164	7,007
University of Washington	2,014	1,975	2,009	2,022	1,840	1,344
Clark College	1,231	1,221	423	153	278	366
Olympic College	1,209	1,378	1,184	1,454	1,257	1,475
Lower Columbia Junior College	706	446	735	322	757	635
Columbia Basin College	641	799	513	782	433	...
Everett Junior College	621	736	453	97	111	65
Grays Harbor College	538	401	530	613	437	523
Skagit Valley Junior College	457	500	...	361	589	654
Yakima Valley Junior College	421	360	640	601	403	576
Wenatchee Valley College	279	358	...	575	382	975
Eastern Washington College of Education	193	157	4	5	3	5
Seattle University	160	152	148	60	140	...
Centralia Junior College	131	12	211	209	168	153
Washington State University	106	175	135	140	208	152
Seattle Pacific College	102	46	62	70	81	4
College of Puget Sound	31	12	14	10	12	4
Western Washington College of Education	13	57	8	6	9	1
Whitworth College	9	6	3	...	5	3
Pacific Lutheran College	8	6	3	1	3	...
Holy Names College	5	...	...	1	35	40
St. Martin's College	2	1	...	3	2	2
Whitman College	2	...	1	3	4	1
Central Washington College of Education	1	3	1	3	5	16
Walla Walla College	1	1	...	4	...	6
Northwest Bible College	...	2	1	3	2	4
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonzaga University**	...	10	4	7	...	3

*Includes students registered in non-credit courses and students registered for no credit in credit courses. Apparently, in the case of certain junior colleges, such as Wenatchee Valley and Skagit Valley, students registered in non-transferable credit courses were reported as credit students for 1957. In 1958, junior college students taking courses for no-credit include those registered for credit and no-credit courses other than academic transfer courses. See text for further discussion of terminology and definition of this category.

**Data for Fall term, 1959, not provided by Gonzaga University.

FULL - TIME, PART - TIME, AND NON - CREDIT STUDENTS
STATE OF WASHINGTON, FALL TERM: 1959

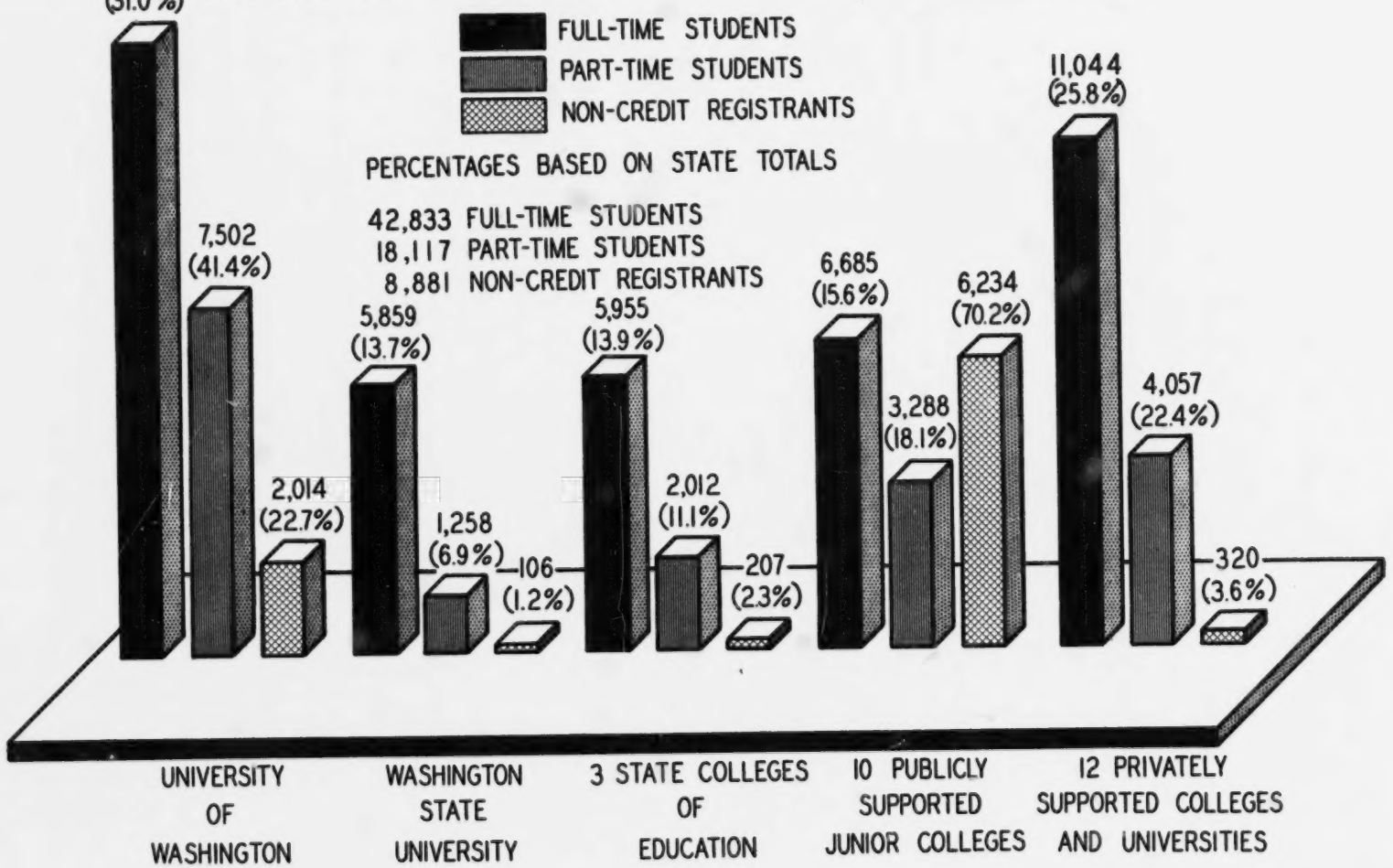


Figure 6

TABLE VI

Summary Tabulation of Enrollment Statistics for Institutions of Higher Learning
Showing Comparative Changes: 1957 to 1958 and 1958 to 1959

Student Enrollment Categories and Percentage Change, 1957-58, 1958-59	Total All Institutions	Five Major Tax-Supported Colleges and Universities	Ten Junior Colleges	Privately Supported Colleges and Universities
I. Full-Time Student-Equivalent Index				
1957	45,740	27,418	6,349	11,973
1958	49,233	29,409	7,295	12,529
1959	53,178	31,522	8,431	13,225
Percentage change, 1957-58	+7.6	+7.3	+14.9	+4.6
Percentage change, 1958-59	+8.0	+7.2	+15.6	+5.6
II. Full-Time and Part-Time Students				
1957	53,831	31,885	8,446	13,500
1958	57,495	34,350	8,758	14,387
1959	60,950	35,876	9,973	15,101
Percentage change, 1957-58	+6.8	+7.7	+3.7	+6.6
Percentage change, 1958-59	+6.0	+4.4	+13.9	+5.0
A. Full-Time Students				
1957	38,381	22,928	5,166	10,287
1958	41,297	24,471	6,043	10,783
1959	42,833	25,104	6,685	11,044
Percentage change, 1957-58	+7.6	+6.7	+17.0	+4.8
Percentage change, 1958-59	+3.7	+2.6	+10.6	+2.4
B. Part-Time Students				
1957	15,450	8,957	3,280	3,213
1958	16,198	9,879	2,715	3,604
1959	18,117	10,772	3,288	4,057
Percentage change, 1957-58	+4.8	+10.3	-17.2	+12.2
Percentage change, 1958-59	+11.8	+9.0	+21.1	+12.6

Summary tabulations of full-time and part-time enrollments as presented in Table VI show significant changes in the number and proportion of part-time students enrolled at the ten junior colleges, as well as at privately- and publicly-supported four-year institutions.

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT STATISTICS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CREDIT-HOURS PER WEEK: FALL TERM, 1959

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze the differentials in weekly credit-hour loads for various types of institutions of higher learning and for major student classifications, especially regular (non-extension) undergraduate and graduate student categories. Credit-hour loads of extension students also will be considered briefly in a separate section.

This analysis has a threefold objective: First, an evaluation of what might be considered as logical and realistic cutting points for differentiating the "full-time" and the "part-time" student. The data in this discussion are offered as an empirical basis for deciding what cutting points are most appropriate. Second, a determination of more precise and representative criteria for judging the "normal" credit-load of graduate students as well as of extension students. Third, the development of a basis for differentiating and computing additional concepts of student-equivalent indexes for both undergraduates and graduates and for regular and extension students. The Central Budget Agency and the Legislative Budget Committee are especially concerned with developing for fiscal purposes, more flexible, varied and specific indexes based on full-time student-equivalent loads for tax-supported institutions of higher learning.

It will be observed that Tables VII and VIII and Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10, summarize the basic data used in this presentation. Detailed statistics for most of the 27 colleges and universities are included in these tables and charts. A careful distinction between graduate and undergraduate students has been preserved in order to facilitate a comparative analysis of the data.

MEAN, MEDIAN AND MEASURES OF DISPERSION AS A BASIS FOR COMPARING DISTRIBUTIONS OF WEEKLY CREDIT-HOUR LOADS

Undergraduate Students in Five Major Tax-Supported Colleges and Universities by Credit-Hour Loads: Fall Terms, 1958 and 1959. The series of frequency polygons

TABLE VII

Means, Medians, Standard Deviations, and Coefficients of Variation of Distributions of Credit Hours Per Week for Regular (Non-Extension) Undergraduate and Graduate Students, Colleges and Universities State of Washington: Fall Term, 1959

Institution	Number of Students	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
I. Regular Students--Undergraduate*					
Total All Tax-Supported Institutions	36,265	14.8	16.3	4.0	27.0
Total 5 Four-Year Tax-Supported Institutions	26,292	15.6	16.5	2.9	18.6
University of Washington	13,931	15.5	16.4	3.2	20.6
Washington State University	5,894	16.1	16.8	2.2	13.7
Total 3 Colleges of Education	6,467	15.3	16.5	2.6	17.0
Western Washington College of Education	2,456	15.4	16.7	2.7	17.5
Eastern Washington College of Education	2,014	14.5	15.5	2.7	18.6
Central Washington College of Education	1,997	15.8	16.8	2.4	15.2
Total 10 Junior Colleges	9,973	12.7	15.6	5.4	42.5
Everett Junior College	2,158	11.3	14.3	5.8	51.3
Clark College	1,398	11.7	15.5	6.1	52.1
Olympic College	1,292	13.5	15.8	4.8	35.6
Columbia Basin College	1,279	12.5	16.1	5.6	44.8
Yakima Valley Junior College	904	15.4	16.7	2.7	17.5
Skagit Valley Junior College	744	10.6	13.7	5.9	55.7
Lower Columbia Junior College	598	13.1	16.1	5.3	40.5
Grays Harbor College	595	14.2	16.2	4.2	29.6
Centralia Junior College	508	13.8	15.7	4.3	31.2
Wenatchee Valley College	497	14.6	15.9	3.1	21.2
Total 10 Private Institutions+	11,026	14.0	16.3	4.8	34.3
Seattle University	2,828	14.2	16.2	4.6	32.4
College of Puget Sound	2,264	11.9	15.3	5.6	47.1
Pacific Lutheran College	1,550	15.1	16.9	3.9	25.8
Walla Walla College	1,325	14.5	16.1	3.3	22.8
Whitworth College	1,194	13.2	16.2	5.1	38.6
Whitman College	857	16.2	16.8	2.1	13.0
St. Martin's College	339	15.1	16.8	4.5	29.8
Holy Names College	292	13.2	16.7	6.2	47.0
Northwest Bible College	196	14.3	15.8	3.0	21.0
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries.	181	19.8	21.0	1.5	7.6
II. Regular Students--Graduate#					
Total 5 Four-Year Tax-Supported Institutions	3,574	9.8	10.8	3.7	37.8
University of Washington**	2,858	9.7	10.7	3.6	37.1
Washington State University	499	9.8	10.8	3.3	33.7
Total 3 Colleges of Education	217	10.7	12.9	5.5	51.4
Eastern Washington College of Education	110	7.0	5.2	4.6	65.7
Western Washington College of Education	56	13.5	15.0	3.5	25.9
Central Washington College of Education	51	15.5	16.8	3.1	20.0
Total 4 Private Institutions	918	5.0	4.1	3.6	72.0
Seattle University	366	5.7	4.4	3.6	63.2
College of Puget Sound	219	4.6	3.7	3.5	76.1
Whitworth College	178	4.5	4.1	2.9	64.4
Pacific Lutheran College	155	4.6	3.3	4.3	93.5

*"Regular" students are non-extension students registered for credit-courses.

**The 93 graduate students registered for "thesis only" not included in these computations.

+Data not available for Gonzaga University and Seattle Pacific College.

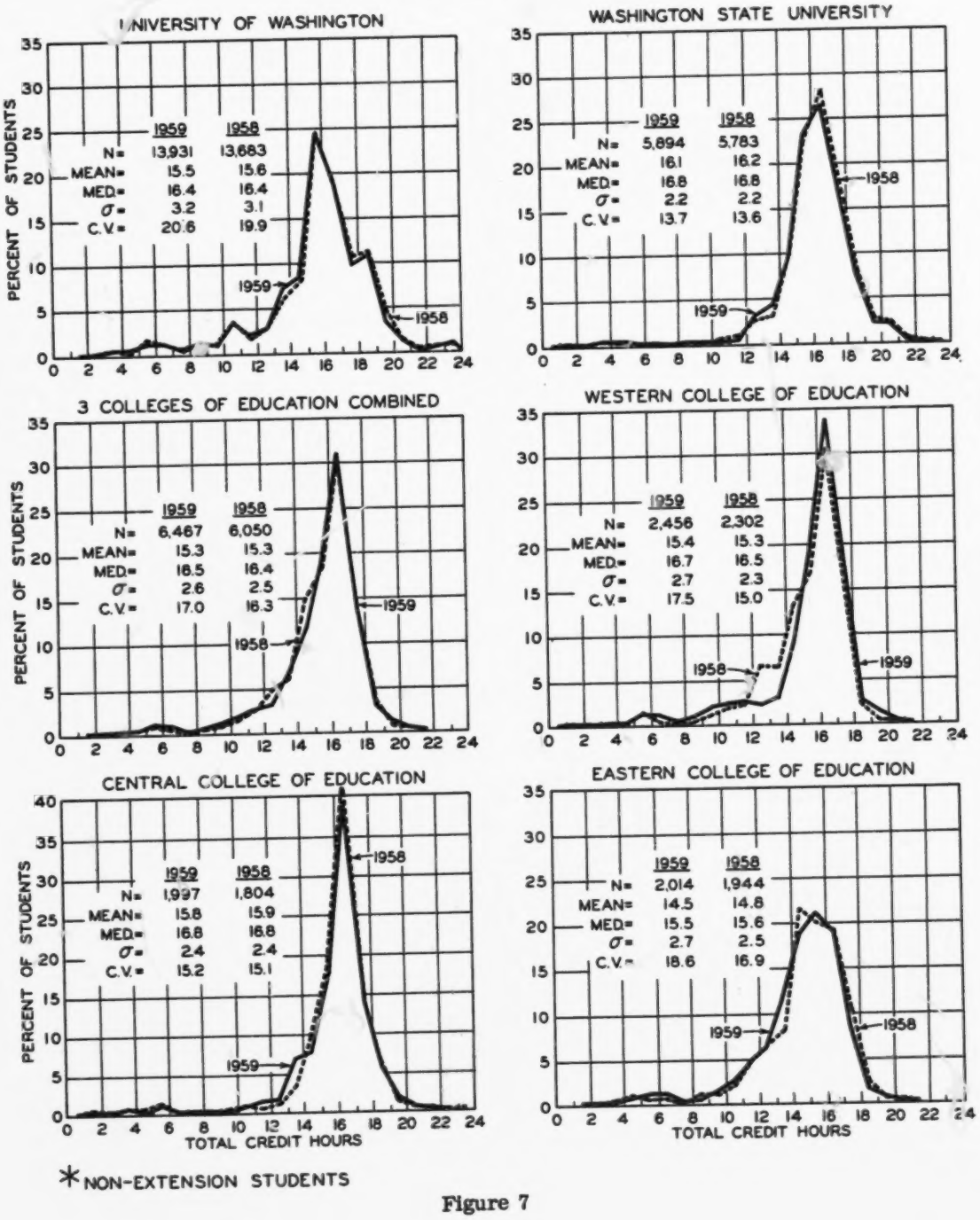
#Only institutions with 50 or more students in this category included in tabulation. At the University of Washington and Washington State University "graduate students" are students holding a bachelor's or higher degree who have met certain specific standards and have been accepted for admission to the Graduate School. At the three Colleges of Education and at the privately-supported institutions, any student holding a bachelor's degree generally is classified as a "graduate student". Since the definitions of the basic statistical unit, "graduate student", are so fundamentally different between the two state universities and other institutions, these data are not strictly comparable.

presented in Figure 7 indicate the weekly credit-hour loads of regular (non-extension) undergraduate student populations of the five major tax-supported institutions in the Fall terms of 1958 and 1959. The mean credit-hour load for the undergraduate student body of the University of Washington in 1958 was 15.6 hours, and the median was 16.4 hours. In the Fall term of 1959, the average credit-hour loads were virtually the same with a mean of 15.5 and a median of 16.4. Similarly, only slight variations in the mean and median number of credit-hours between the Fall terms of 1958 and 1959 may be observed for Washington State University. The weekly credit-hour load distributions for the three colleges of education show the same marked conformity for both 1958 and 1959. (Table VII and Figure 7)

Among the five major tax-supported institutions, Central Washington College of Education ranks highest in both the mean (15.8 hours) and the median (16.8 hours) weekly credit-hour loads for undergraduate students. Another striking fact about these data is the marked coincidence in the shape of the frequency polygons for both 1958 and 1959. The distribution for Central Washington College of Education shows the least dispersion, with a standard deviation of 2.4 credit-hours, and a coefficient of variation of approximately 15.0 per cent in both 1958 and in 1959. Further comparisons reveal that the distributions of undergraduate students at Central Washington College of Education and Western Washington College of Education are very much alike. Their respective means for the Fall term of 1959 are 15.8 and 15.4; medians, 16.8 and 16.7; standard deviations, 2.4 and 2.7; and coefficients of variation, 15.2 and 17.5 per cent.

Graduate Students in Five Major Tax-Supported Colleges and Universities by Credit-Hour Loads: Fall Terms, 1958 and 1959. The weekly credit-load distributions for graduate students in the five major tax-supported institutions in 1959 conform to the same general pattern as in the previous year. (Figure 8) However, the differences between 1958 and 1959, especially for Western and Central Washington Colleges of Education, are more noticeable for graduate than for undergraduate students. In the Fall term of 1959, the mean of 15.5 and the median of 16.8 credit-hours, as indicated for Central Washington College of Education, represent the highest averages among the five major tax-supported institutions. Western Washington College of Education ranked second with a mean of 13.5 and a median of 15.0 credit-hours, followed in rank order by Washington State University and the University of Washington. The two universities reveal means and medians that are very similar. For the University of Washington the mean credit-hour load for graduate students in the Fall term of 1959 was 9.7 and the median 10.7. The corresponding averages for Washington State University were 9.8 and 10.8, respectively. Eastern Washington

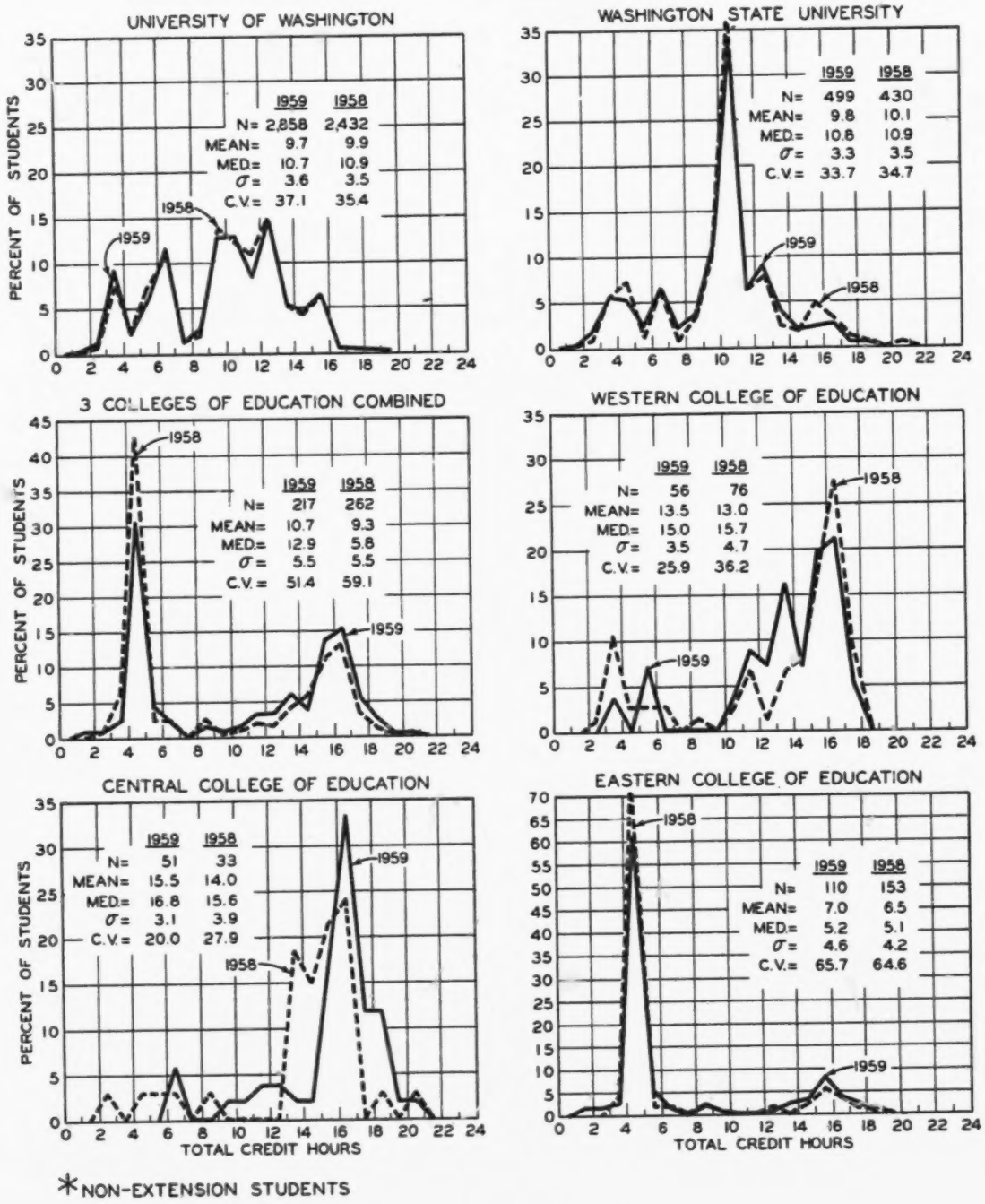
CREDIT-HOUR LOAD OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS* FIVE MAJOR TAX-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS WASHINGTON, FALL TERMS: 1958 AND 1959



*NON-EXTENSION STUDENTS

Figure 7

CREDIT-HOUR LOAD OF GRADUATE STUDENTS*
FIVE MAJOR TAX-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS
WASHINGTON, FALL TERMS: 1958 AND 1959



*NON-EXTENSION STUDENTS

Figure 8

College of Education ranks in fifth place with a mean of 7.0 credit-hours and a median of 5.2 credit-hours.

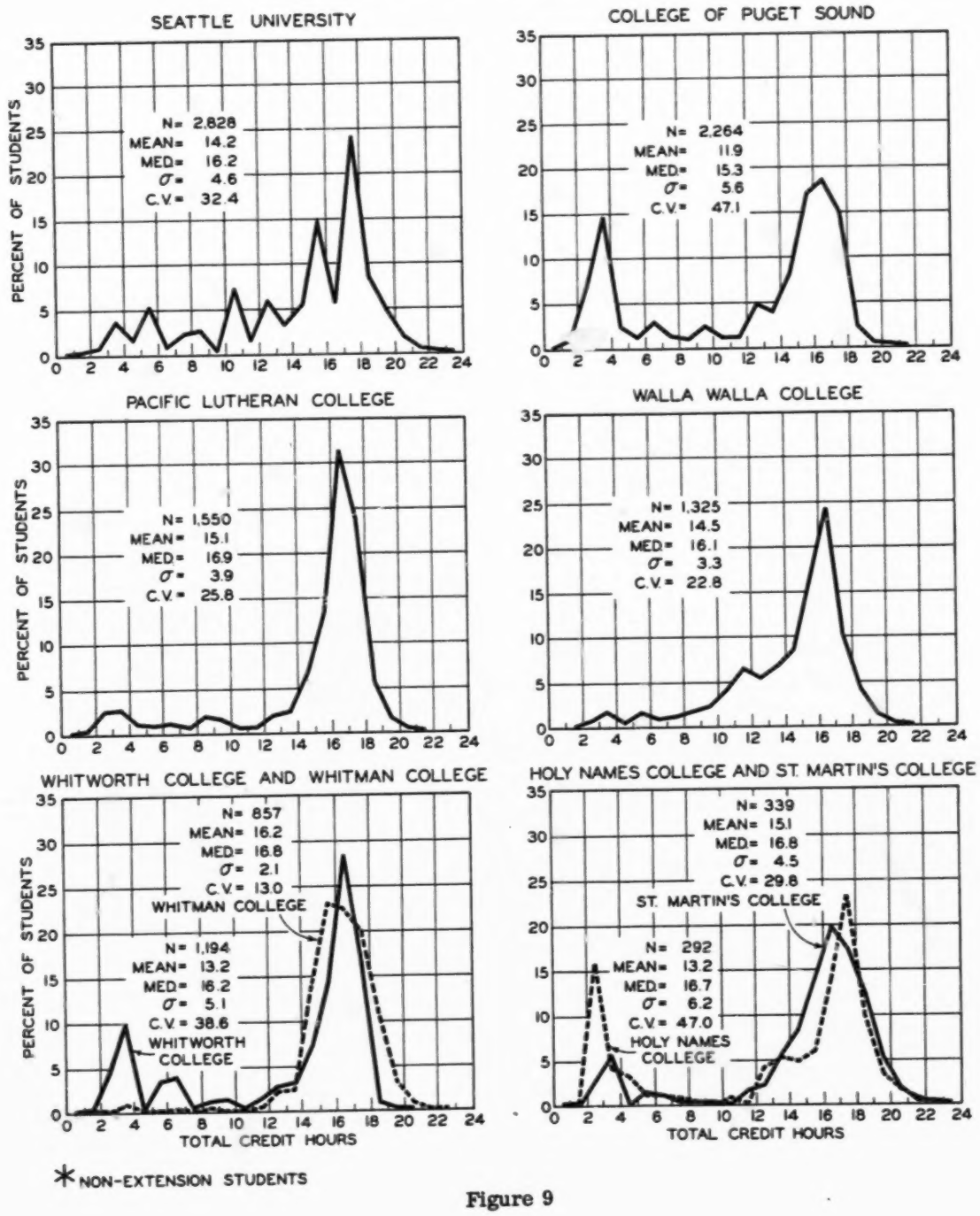
The three colleges of education combined show an extremely large dispersion in weekly credit-load distribution for graduate students, with a standard deviation of 5.5 credit-hours and a coefficient of variation of 51.4 per cent.

Credit-Hour Loads in Private Colleges and Universities. The frequency distributions of credit-hour loads for eight private four-year degree-granting institutions are shown in Figure 9. The lowest mean and median credit-hour loads for privately-supported institutions portrayed in Table VII and Figure 9 are indicated for the College of Puget Sound and the highest for Whitman College and Pacific Lutheran College. For the 2,264 undergraduate students enrolled at the College of Puget Sound, the mean credit-hour load is 11.9 and the median, 15.3. The relatively small credit-hour load averages for the College of Puget Sound reflect the large number of part-time students, especially in evening classes. The College of Puget Sound does not have a separate extension division comparable to the extension divisions in the five major publicly-supported institutions.

The corresponding averages for Whitman College are a mean of 16.2 and a median of 16.8 credit-hours, and for Pacific Lutheran College, 15.1 and 16.9 credit-hours. For Seattle University the mean credit-hour load is 14.2, and the median, 16.2. The distributions for the College of Puget Sound, Whitworth College, and Holy Names College show a definite bimodal tendency, as well as a relatively high degree of dispersion, while the remaining five institutions show the general pattern of negative skewness as depicted in Figure 9. The four private institutions with more than 50 graduate students for which detailed data on credit-hour loads were available -- Seattle University, College of Puget Sound, Whitworth College and Pacific Lutheran College -- show smaller averages than any of the five public institutions. Both the means and medians for each of the four institutions show relatively small variability. (Table VII) The means vary from 4.5 hours for Whitworth College to 5.7 hours for Seattle University and the medians range from 3.3 hours for Pacific Lutheran College to 4.4 hours for Seattle University.

Credit-Hour Loads in Ten Junior Colleges. The frequency curves in Figure 10 show wide variations in basic patterns of student credit-hour loads for the ten junior colleges. The data for Skagit Valley Junior College, for example, indicate a mean of 10.6 hours, a median of 13.7 hours, and a coefficient of variation of 55.7 per cent. At the other extreme, Yakima Valley Junior College shows a mean of 15.4 hours, a median of 16.7 and a coefficient of variation of 17.5 per cent. Everett Junior College and Clark College show relatively low credit-hour averages, while Grays Harbor Junior College

CREDIT-HOUR LOAD OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS*
EIGHT PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
WASHINGTON, FALL TERM: 1959



*NON-EXTENSION STUDENTS

Figure 9

CREDIT-HOUR LOAD OF STUDENTS
TEN TAX-SUPPORTED JUNIOR COLLEGES
WASHINGTON, FALL TERM: 1959

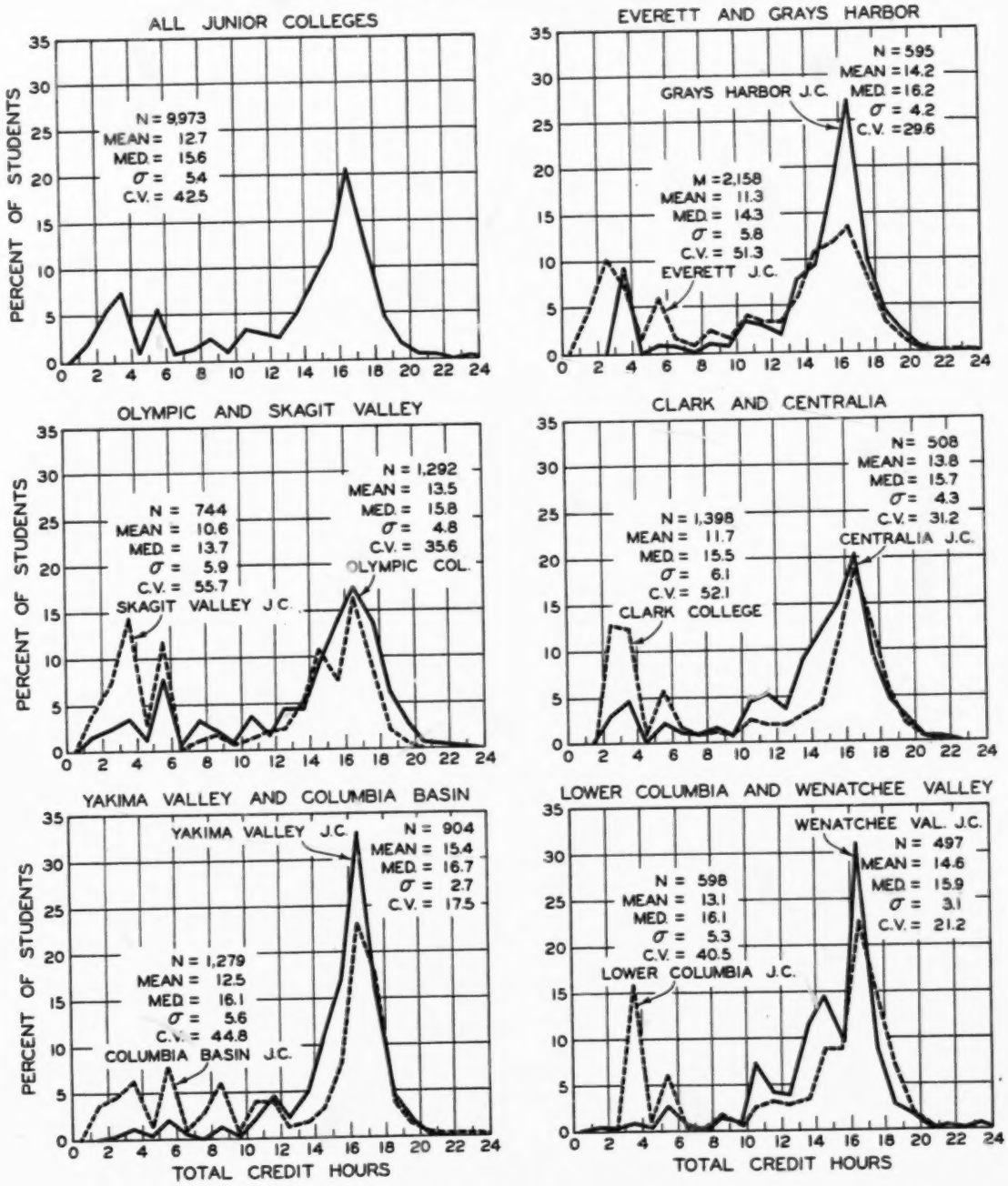


Figure 10

and Wenatchee Valley Junior College display relatively high credit-hour averages. (See Table VII and Figure 10)

The credit-hour distributions for most of the junior colleges are greatly influenced by evening programs comparable in many respects to the extension programs of the larger publicly-supported four-year institutions. No distinction, however, is made between day and evening students. The fact that many of these students are in reality part-time students and are registered for only a few hours tends to reduce the size of the average load. (Figure 10)

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CREDIT-HOURS

Another series of credit-hour load measures is summarized in Table VIII. These measures indicate the percentages of regular undergraduate, as well as graduate students registered for (1) less than 3 hours, (2) less than 6 hours, (3) less than 12 hours, and (4) 12 hours and over.

Undergraduate Students Registered for Specified Number of Credit-Hours in Five Major Tax-Supported Institutions. Table VIII indicates, that on the average, only 0.1 per cent of the regular undergraduate students in the five four-year tax-supported institutions are registered for less than 3 credit-hours. The proportion of students taking less than 6 credit-hours ranges from 1.0 per cent for Washington State University to 2.4 per cent for Eastern Washington College of Education. Western Washington College of Education is second lowest with 1.8 per cent, Central Washington College of Education is next with 2.0 per cent. The proportion of the undergraduate student body taking less than 12 hours varies from 2.4 per cent for Washington State University to 12.9 per cent for Eastern Washington College of Education. The University of Washington with 11.1 per cent ranks second and Western Washington College of Education with 11.0 per cent ranks third in the proportion of students registered for less than 12 credit-hours. Among the five four-year tax-supported institutions, the proportion of undergraduate students taking 12 hours or more varies from 87.1 per cent for Eastern Washington College of Education to 97.6 for Washington State University.

Undergraduate Students Registered for Specified Number of Credit-Hours in Ten Junior Colleges. Among the 10 publicly-supported junior colleges, the proportion of students taking less than 3 hours ranges from none for Grays Harbor College to 14.9 per

TABLE VIII

Distribution of Regular* Undergraduate and Graduate Students Registered for Specified Number of Credit Hours Per Week
Colleges and Universities, State of Washington: Fall Term, 1959

Institution	Number of Students	Percentage of Students Registered for Specified Number of Credit Hours			
		Less than 3 hours	Less than 6 hours	Less than 12 hours	12 hours and over
I. Regular Students--Undergraduate					
Total All Tax-Supported Institutions	36,263	2.2	7.3	15.4	84.6
Total 5 Four-Year Tax-Supported Institutions	26,292	0.1	1.9	8.8	91.2
University of Washington	13,931	0.1	2.2	11.1	88.9
Washington State University	5,894	0.1	1.0	2.4	97.6
Total 3 Colleges of Education	6,467	0.3	2.0	9.6	90.4
Western Washington College of Education	2,456	0.0	1.8	11.0	89.0
Eastern Washington College of Education	2,014	0.3	2.4	12.9	87.1
Central Washington College of Education	1,997	0.5	2.0	4.6	95.4
Total 10 Junior Colleges	9,973	7.5	21.7	33.0	67.0
Everett Junior College	2,158	14.9	29.6	42.4	57.6
Clark College	1,398	12.9	31.9	40.8	59.2
Olympic College	1,292	3.6	15.6	27.1	72.9
Columbia Basin College	1,279	7.8	22.7	39.7	60.3
Yakima Valley Junior College	904	0.1	2.8	10.8	89.2
Skagit Valley Junior College	744	10.9	39.9	46.6	53.4
Lower Columbia Junior College	598	0.3	12.7	30.3	69.7
Grays Harbor College	595	0.0	10.4	19.0	81.0
Centralia Junior College	508	3.0	9.8	23.8	76.2
Wenatchee Valley College	497	0.4	3.8	17.3	82.7
Total 12 Private Institutions	13,695	3.2+	12.7+	22.0	78.0
Seattle University	2,828	0.8	11.3	25.8	74.2
College of Puget Sound	2,264	7.7	25.8	35.2	64.8
Gonzaga University	1,595	+	+	22.3	77.7
Pacific Lutheran College	1,550	2.7	7.1	13.2	86.8
Walla Walla College	1,325	0.5	3.9	20.0	80.0
Whitworth College	1,194	4.4	18.2	26.7	73.3
Seattle Pacific College	1,074	+	+	14.5	85.5
Whitman College	857	0.1	0.9	1.6	98.4
St. Martin's College	339	2.9	10.0	13.6	86.4
Holy Names College	292	16.1	24.3	27.1	72.9
Northwest Bible College	196	0.0	2.0	20.4	79.6
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries	181	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
II. Regular students--Graduate#					
Total 10 Institutions	4,614	6.3+	31.4+	73.8	26.2
University of Washington**	2,858	1.5	19.2	68.3	31.7
Washington State University	499	2.0	15.4	79.0	21.0
Seattle University	368	0.8	66.1	92.1	7.9
College of Puget Sound	219	45.2	81.3	92.7	7.3
Whitworth College	178	17.4	82.0	96.6	3.4
Pacific Lutheran College	155	58.7	84.5	90.3	9.7
Seattle Pacific College	122	+	+	83.6	16.4
Eastern Washington College of Education	110	3.6	72.7	78.2	21.8
Western Washington College of Education	56	0.0	10.7	23.2	76.8
Central Washington College of Education	51	0.0	0.0	13.7	86.3

*"Regular" students are non-extension students registered for credit-courses.

+Detailed data classified by credit-hour load for students taking less than 12 hours credit were not available for Gonzaga University and for Seattle Pacific College. Furthermore, as a consequence, it will be observed that the percentages representing the sub-totals for "Private Institutions" and "Graduate Students" do not include these two institutions for students taking "less than 3 hours" and students taking "less than 6 hours".

#Only institutions with 50 or more graduate students included in this tabulation. At the University of Washington and Washington State University "graduate students" are students holding a bachelor's or higher degree who have met certain specific standards and have been accepted for admission to the Graduate School. At the three Colleges of Education and at the privately supported institutions any student holding a bachelor's degree generally is classified as a "graduate student". Since the definitions of the basic statistical unit, "graduate student", are so fundamentally different between the two state universities and other institutions, these data are not strictly comparable.

**The 93 graduate students registered for "thesis only" not included in these computations.

cent for Everett Junior College. Yakima Valley Junior College with 0.1 per cent ranks second lowest, Lower Columbia Junior College with 0.3 per cent ranks third lowest, and Wenatchee Valley Junior College with 0.4 per cent ranks fourth lowest. Junior colleges with relatively large proportions of students taking less than 6 hours of work include Skagit Valley Junior College with 39.9 per cent, Clark College with 31.9 per cent and Everett Junior College with 29.6 per cent. Yakima Valley Junior College shows the lowest proportion (2.8 per cent) of students registered for less than 6 hours. At Skagit Valley Junior College (46.6 per cent), Everett Junior College (42.4 per cent) and Clark College (40.8 per cent), more than two-fifths of the students are taking less than 12 credit-hours. The proportion of students registered for 12 hours or more varies from 53.4 per cent for Skagit Valley Junior College to 89.2 per cent for Yakima Valley Junior College.

Undergraduate Students Registered for Specified Number of Credit-Hours in Private Institutions. Among the 10 private colleges and universities for which proportions of students registered for less than 6 credit-hours were available, St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries have none as compared to 25.8 per cent for the College of Puget Sound, 24.3 per cent for Holy Names College, 18.2 for Whitworth College, and 11.3 per cent for Seattle University. The proportion of students registered for less than 12 hours, listed in Table VIII for the 12 private colleges and universities, varies from none for St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries to 35.2 per cent for the College of Puget Sound.

Graduate Students Registered for Specified Number of Credit-Hours. In comparison to undergraduate students, the measures in Table VIII clearly indicate considerably smaller credit-hour loads for graduate students. The proportion of graduate students registered for less than 6 hours in the 10 privately- and publicly-supported institutions of higher learning ranges from none for Central Washington College of Education to 84.5 per cent for Pacific Lutheran College. Only 3.4 per cent of the graduate students at Whitworth College are taking 12 or more credit-hours, while at the University of Wash-'ngton the proportion is 31.7 per cent and at Washington State University, 21.0 per cent.

It will be observed from Table VIII that among the three colleges of education the percentage of graduate students registered for 12 hours or more shows a very wide disparity. At Eastern only 21.8 per cent of the students are in this category, while at Western the corresponding percentage is 76.8 and at Central, 86.3.

Credit-Hour Loads in Extension Courses of Five Tax-Supported Institutions. The differentiation between "regular" (non-extension) and "extension" students is more a matter of administrative than academic distinction. Most extension courses are arranged

in the evening or late afternoon hours in order to enable those who are employed to enroll in specially created extension programs of study.

As shown in Table IX, out of 5,917 extension students enrolled in the five four-year tax-supported institutions in the Fall term of 1959, there were 3,910, or 66 per cent, who were registered at the University of Washington. Washington State University ranked second with 724, or 12 per cent of the students, followed by Central Washington College of Education in third place with 596, or 10 per cent. Eastern Washington College of Education with 497 and Western Washington College of Education, with 190, ranked fourth and fifth, respectively.

TABLE IX

Means, Medians, Standard Deviations, and Coefficients of Variation of Distributions of Credit-Hours Per Week for Extension Students Five Four-Year Tax-Supported Colleges and Universities State of Washington: Fall Term, 1959

Institution	Students		Statistical Measures			
	Number	Per Cent	Mean	Med.	S.D.	C.V.
Total 5 Four-Year Tax-Supported Inst. .	5,917	100.0	4.8	5.3	2.0	41.7
University of Washington	3,910	66.1	5.2	5.7	2.0	38.5
Washington State University	724	12.2	3.4	3.5	1.6	47.1
Total 3 Colleges of Education	1,283	21.7	4.1	4.3	1.4	34.2
Central Wash. College of Education .	596	10.1	4.0	4.2	1.1	27.5
Eastern Wash. College of Education .	497	8.4	4.4	4.3	1.8	40.9
Western Wash. College of Education .	190	3.2	4.0	4.1	1.2	30.0

*Walla Walla College had 9 extension students registered for 3 credit-hours each. This was the only private institution reporting "extension" students.

In general, it will be observed from Table IX that students enrolled in extension study programs carry much lower credit-hour loads than regular students. The mean credit-hour load for all extension students in the five four-year tax-supported institutions is 4.8 hours, and the median is 5.3 hours, as compared with a mean of 15.6 hours and a median of 16.4 hours for regular undergraduate students. A rather large variability in credit-hour loads at these institutions is indicated by the coefficients of variation in Table IX.

CHAPTER 3

FIRST-TIME STUDENTS, ACADEMIC CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS, MAJOR FIELDS OF GRADUATE STUDY AND DEGREES GRANTED

This chapter is devoted to brief discussions of additional topics relating to certain student enrollment categories as well as to the number and types of degrees granted by higher education institutions in the state of Washington. The following major sections are included in this presentation: (1) first-time students classified by residence, (2) distribution of students according to class, (3) major fields or specialty of graduate students, and (4) bachelor, professional and graduate degrees granted.

FIRST-TIME STUDENTS BY RESIDENCE

Regular Students Registered at any College or University for the First Time: Fall Term, 1959. The overwhelming majority of students in Washington's 17 degree-granting institutions who enrolled for the first time in the Fall term of 1959 in any college or university were residents of the state. However, the proportion of first-time students who were residents of the state was considerably lower at privately-supported than at tax-supported colleges and universities.

Table X shows that among the 6,819 regular first-time students who enrolled at the five four-year tax-supported institutions, 6,305, or 92 per cent, were residents of the state of Washington in comparison to 3,120, or 73 per cent, of the 4,297 at the 12 private colleges and universities.

The proportion of first-time resident students in the four-year tax-supported colleges ranged from 96 per cent at Central Washington College of Education to 91 per cent at Eastern Washington College of Education. A far wider range in percentage will be observed for students enrolled for the first time in the group of privately-supported institutions of higher learning. (Figure 11) At the College of Puget Sound 93 per cent were residents, as compared to 41 per cent at Walla Walla College. All of the other privately-supported institutions had enrollments of first-time students varying from 56 per cent residents of the state of Washington, in the case of Whitman College, to 87 per cent at Seattle University.

TABLE X

State and Out-of-State Regular (Non-Extension) Full-Time and Part-Time Students
Enrolled for the First Time in any College or University
State of Washington: Fall Term, 1959

Institution	First-Time Students not Previously Registered at any College or University								
	All Students			Full-Time Students			Part-Time Students		
	Total	State	Out-of state	Total	State	Out-of state	Total	State	Out-of state
Total All Colleges and Universities+	11,116	9,425	1,691	9,850	8,278	1,572	1,266	1,147	119
Total 5 Four-Year Tax-Supported Inst.. .	6,819	6,305	514	6,427	5,932	495	392	373	19
University of Washington	2,929	2,666	263	2,833	2,573	260	96	93	3
Washington State University	1,789	1,687	102	1,765	1,663	102	24	24	0
Western Washington College of Ed.	777	718	59	725	671	54	52	47	5
Eastern Washington College of Ed..	681	618	63	566	508	58	115	110	5
Central Washington College of Ed..	643	616	27	538	517	21	105	99	6
Total 12 Private Institutions	4,297	3,120	1,177	3,423	2,346	1,077	874	774	100
College of Puget Sound	915	849	66	512	446	66	403	403	0
Seattle University.	770	672	98	630	536	94	140	136	4
Pacific Lutheran College	500	320	180	474	294	180	26	26	0
Walla Walla College	463	191	272	361	142	219	102	49	53
Gonzaga University	453	264	189	345	192	153	108	72	36
Whitworth College	391	287	104	305	205	100	86	82	4
Whitman College	288	160	128	287	159	128	1	1	0
Seattle Pacific College	238	170	68	238	170	68	0	0	0
St. Martin's College	103	78	25	103	78	25	0	0	0
Northwest Bible College	83	63	20	75	58	17	8	5	3
Holy Names College	66	47	19	66	47	19	0	0	0
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Sem..	27	19	8	27	19	8	0	0	0

+Since the enrollment data according to residence for junior colleges are not comparable with the data for other institutions they have been omitted from this table. The data for junior colleges are based on the location of high schools from which the students had graduated. See Table XI for detailed statistics for junior colleges.

RESIDENCE OF FIRST-TIME STUDENTS IN ANY COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY WASHINGTON: FALL TERM, 1959

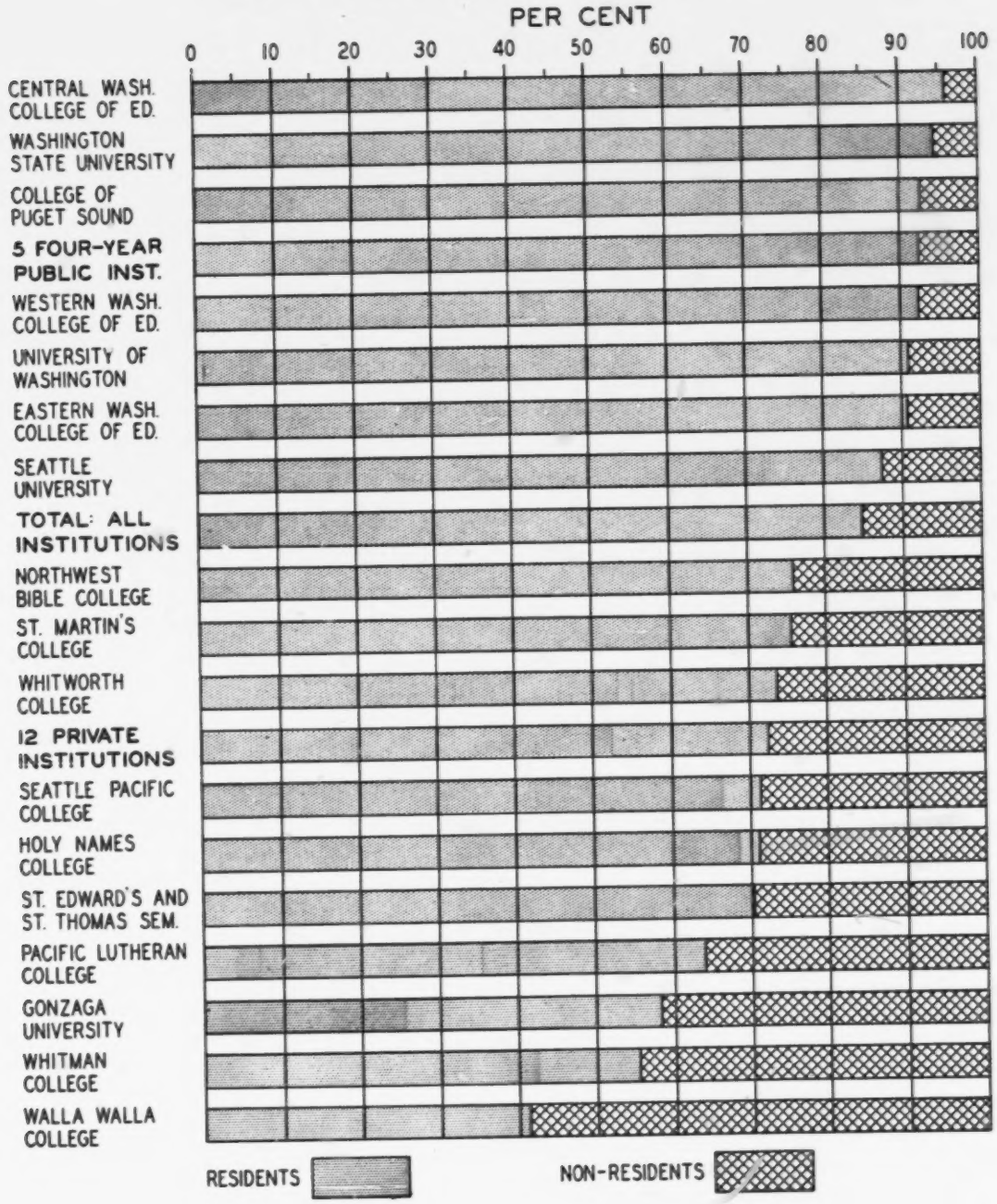


Figure 11

The proportion of residents of the state registered for the first time in the 1959 Fall term at any college or university tended to be slightly higher among "part-time" students than among "full-time" students. A "full-time" student is defined as one registered for 12 or more credit-hours. On the average, out of 100 full-time students enrolled for the first time in Washington's four-year, degree-granting institutions of higher learning, 84 were residents of the state, whereas among part-time students, 91 out of every 100 were residents.

First-Time Students in Junior Colleges by High School of Graduation. Data similar to those in the preceding section for students in junior colleges are classified according to location of high school of graduation rather than by state of residence. (Table XI)

It will be observed from Table XI that the overwhelming preponderance of first-time students attending junior colleges were graduates of high schools in the state of Washington. Out of a total of 3,936 first-time students enrolled in the ten junior colleges,

TABLE XI

Full-Time* Students in Junior Colleges Registered for the First Time in any Institution of Higher Learning Classified According to Location of High School of Graduation, State of Washington: Fall Term, 1959

Institution	Total	Graduates of High Schools in State of Washington		Graduates of Out-of-State High Schools	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Colleges	3,936	3,523	89.5	413	10.5
Everett Junior College	673	631	93.8	42	6.2
Columbia Basin College+	604	558	92.4	46	7.6
Olympic College	502	444	88.4	58	11.6
Clark College	435	285	65.5	150	34.5
Yakima Valley Junior College .	435	412	94.7	23	5.3
Wenatchee Valley Junior College	295	269	91.2	26	8.8
Grays Harbor College	275	265	96.4	10	3.6
Lower Columbia Junior College .	258	237	91.9	21	8.1
Skagit Valley Junior College . .	235	213	90.6	22	9.4
Centralia Junior College	224	209	93.3	15	6.7

*"Full-time" students are defined as those registered for 12 credit-hours or more. Only students registered for the first time at any college are included in this tabulation.

+The data for Columbia Basin College are based on the number of students registered for the first time at that institution rather than at any college. Because of errors and inconsistencies in reporting, the data for Columbia Basin College should be regarded merely as approximations.

3,523, or 90 per cent, had graduated from high schools in the state of Washington as compared to 413, or 10 per cent, from out-of-state high schools. Among this latter group, 150 students, or over one-third of the total number of graduates from high schools located outside of the state of Washington, were registered at Clark College. Table XI also shows that over one-third of the full-time students at Clark College were graduates of out-of-state high schools. In contrast, Grays Harbor College with 275 full-time students attending college for the first time, reported 265, or 96 per cent, as graduating from high schools located in the state of Washington.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASS

Regular (Non-Extension) Students in Four-Year Degree-Granting Institutions of Higher Learning According to Class. It will be observed from Table XII that, among the 17 public and private four-year colleges and universities, there were 45,051 regular (non-extension) students registered in the fall of 1959. Of this number, 4,263, or 9 per cent were fully matriculated graduate students, including a small group of 114 students pursuing work beyond the first professional degree. In addition, there were 540 "special and unclassified" graduate students reported by six public and private institutions of higher learning[1].

Among the 40,248 undergraduate students, 14,455, or approximately 36 per cent, were freshmen; 8,786, or about 22 per cent, sophomores; 7,521, or approximately 19 per cent, juniors; 6,863, or 17 per cent, seniors; 1,030, or 3 per cent, special and unclassified; and 1,135, or 3 per cent, first professional degree students, plus 453, or 1 per cent, "special and unclassified" graduate students included by the University of Washington and Walla Walla College in the undergraduate category. Over 60 per cent of the graduate students in the state are registered at the University of Washington. It should be pointed out that generally a graduate student is defined as any student with a bachelor's or higher degree. If this definition were followed at the University of Washington, the proportion of "graduate students" would be considerably augmented.

Among the 13,931 students totalled as undergraduates in Table XII at the University of Washington, 35 per cent are freshmen, 21 per cent sophomores, 18 per cent juniors, 17 per cent seniors, 0.3 per cent special and unclassified undergraduates, and

[1]It will be observed from the footnote in Table XII that the definition of "graduate student" is not consistent from one institution to another.

TABLE XII

Regular (Non-Extension) Students Registered in Courses for Credit
Classified According to Enrollment and Academic Categories
Seventeen Four-Year Degree-Granting Institutions of Higher Learning
State of Washington: Fall Term, 1959

Institution	Total Student Enrollment	Undergraduate*							Graduate**		
		Total Undergrad. Students	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Special and Unclassified	First Prof. Degree Students	Matriculated Grad. Students	Special and Unclassified	Beyond First Prof. Degree
Total All Institutions - Public and Private	45,051	40,248	14,455	8,786	7,521	6,868	1,030	1,135	4,149	540	114
Total 5 Tax-Supported Institutions	29,959	26,292	9,882	5,554	4,835	4,619	178	787	3,433	121	113
University of Washington	16,882	13,931	4,890	2,944	2,512	2,324	37	787	2,838	(437)	113
Washington State University	6,393	5,894	2,183	1,325	1,062	1,295	29	(173)	499	...	...
Western Wash. College of Ed.	2,512	2,456	1,051	487	503	415	...	...	56	...	...
Eastern Wash. College of Ed.	2,124	2,014	1,049	367	320	208	70	...	28	82	...
Central Wash. College of Ed.	2,048	1,997	709	431	438	377	42	...	12	39	...
Total 12 Private Institutions	15,092	13,956	4,573	3,232	2,686	2,249	852	348	716	419	1
Seattle University	3,194	2,828	847	784	555	530	112	...	...	366	...
College of Puget Sound	2,483	2,264	749	453	360	347	355	...	219	...	...
Gonzaga University	1,915	1,856	457	299	350	317	172	261	18	41	...
Pacific Lutheran College	1,705	1,550	559	399	347	237	8	...	144	11	...
Whitworth College	1,372	1,194	443	313	213	193	32	...	178	...	...
Walla Walla College	1,358	1,325	509	301	303	193	3	...	33	(16)	...
Seattle Pacific College	1,196	1,074	374	243	242	202	13	...	122	...	...
Whitman College	857	857	334	222	172	113	16	...	...	...	...
St. Martin's College	341	339	113	76	58	54	38	...	2	...	...
Holy Names College	293	292	71	60	37	34	90	...	...	1	...
Northwest Bible College	197	196	90	58	21	14	13	...	...	...	1
St. Edward's & St. Thomas Sem.	181	181	27	24	28	15	...	87	...	...	...

*"First professional degree" students, such as law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and theology are included in total column of undergraduate students. At Washington State University 173 "first professional" veterinary students are included without distinction into the individual undergraduate sub-categories. For the University of Washington and for Walla Walla College "special and unclassified" graduate students are included in total undergraduate students.

**At the University of Washington and Washington State University "graduate students" are students holding a bachelor's or higher degree who have met certain specific standards and have been accepted for admission to the Graduate School. At the three Colleges of Education and at the privately supported institutions any student holding a bachelor's degree generally is classified as a "graduate student". Since the definitions of the basic statistical unit, "graduate student", are so fundamentally different between the two state universities and other institutions, these data are not strictly comparable.

6 per cent first professional degree students.

For all publicly-supported four-year institutions combined, the corresponding percentages are as follows: freshmen, 38 per cent; sophomores, 21 per cent; juniors, 18 per cent; seniors, 18 per cent; special and unclassified, 0.7 per cent, and first professional degree students, 3 per cent. In addition, there were 437, or 2 per cent, special and unclassified graduate students included in the undergraduate sub-total.

For the 12 privately-supported four-year colleges and universities, the undergraduate student body is distributed according to class as follows: freshmen, 33 per cent; sophomores, 23 per cent; juniors, 19 per cent; seniors, 16 per cent; special and unclassified, 6 per cent, and first professional degree students, 3 per cent. Also, 16 special and unclassified graduate students from Walla Walla College were included in the undergraduate sub-totals.

In addition to the 40,248 regular (non-extension) undergraduate students enrolled in the 17 four-year degree-granting institutions, there are 9,973 registered in the 10 junior colleges, making a total of 50,221 enrolled in all institutions of higher learning. Of the 9,973 undergraduates attending junior colleges in the Fall term of 1959, 7,424 were freshmen and 2,549 were sophomores. Accordingly, the combined non-extension enrollment in all of the 27 colleges and universities in the state of Washington, including both undergraduate and graduate students, was 55,024. The distribution of these students according to class is as follows: freshmen, 21,879, or 40 per cent; sophomores, 11,335, or 21 per cent; juniors, 7,521, or 14 per cent; seniors, 6,868, or 12 per cent; special and unclassified, 1,030, or 2 per cent; first professional degree students, 1,135, or 2 per cent; fully matriculated graduate students and students beyond the first professional degree, 4,263, or 8 per cent, and special and unclassified graduate students, 540, or 1 per cent. Besides, there are 453, or about 1 per cent, special and unclassified graduate students included by the University of Washington and Walla Walla College in the undergraduate category.

GRADUATE STUDENTS BY MAJOR FIELD OR SPECIALTY

Comparison of Enrollment Statistics by Major Field or Specialty of Graduate Students: 1957 and 1959. Unfortunately for comparative purposes, the definition of "graduate" student is not uniform from one institution to another. Eight colleges classify all students who hold bachelors' degrees as "graduate" students. Two institutions indicate that students with bachelors' degrees who are working toward masters' degrees are con-

sidered "graduate students." In two other colleges a "graduate student" is one who has been enrolled in the fifth year of a graduate study program. The University of Washington and Washington State University classify as graduate students only those working for graduate degrees after having first qualified for admission to the Graduate School.

Almost all of the students with bachelors' degrees in the Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Dentistry at the University of Washington, for example, are not defined as graduate students, since they are not in the Graduate School. They are working for a professional degree and are classified as "first professional degree students."

Of the total of 4,803 graduate students enrolled in Washington's colleges and universities in the Fall term of 1959, 2,951, or 61.4 per cent, were at the University of Washington. In 1957, 67.0 per cent of the graduate students in the state were enrolled at the University of Washington. Washington State University reported 499 graduate students, or 10.4 per cent of the total graduate student enrollment in the entire state in the fall of 1959. The three colleges of education combined had 217 graduate students, or 4.5 per cent of the total for the state. The remaining 1,136 graduate students, or 23.7 per cent of the total, were distributed among privately-supported institutions of higher learning. (Table XIII)

The overall increase in the number of graduate students between the Fall terms of 1957 and 1959 was 1,527, or 46.6 per cent. Private institutions of higher learning showed close to a threefold increase between 1957 and 1959. In actual numbers, of course, the enrollment of graduate students attending private institutions is comparatively small. The University of Washington and Washington State University reported increases of 34.4 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively, over the two-year period. An increase of 6.4 per cent was noted in the number of graduate students enrolled at the three colleges of education -- Western, Central and Eastern.

Engineering students in the Graduate School of the University of Washington showed the most notable increase during the past two years. Physics, mathematics, social work, and business administration also recorded similar upward trends in graduate enrollment. On the other hand, since 1957 the field of education seems to have attracted far more graduate students in privately-supported colleges and universities, where enrollment in this specialty increased from 330 to 703. On the other hand, the enrollment of graduate students majoring in education at the University of Washington dropped from 234 in the fall of 1957 to 211 two years later. The decrease was even more apparent at Washington State University where the number of graduate students in education declined

TABLE XIII

Major Field or Specialty of Graduate Students*
Institutions of Higher Learning, State of Washington
Fall Terms, 1957 and 1959

Major Field or Specialty	Institutions and Number of Students													
	All Institutions		Univ. of Wash.		Wash. State Univ.		State Colleges of Education						All Other Institutions	
							Western		Eastern		Central			
	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957
Total	4,803	3,276	2,951	2,195	499	475	56	74	110	112	51	18	1,136	402
Education	1,166	846	211	234	47	78	48	74	106	112	51	18	703	330
Business Administration	205	160	178	144	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
Electrical Engineering	178	112	171	100	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemistry	175	141	129	116	42	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Mechanical Engineering	166	84	162	78	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physics	158	113	144	107	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
English	152	146	134	130	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Mathematics	133	74	112	63	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
History	132	77	122	73	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Psychology	126	105	88	63	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Social Work	121	90	121	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing	97	73	97	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Engineering	93	46	96	44	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Engineering	85	42	75	38	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Librarianship	83	56	83	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sociology	72	57	53	35	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Aeronautical Engineering	71	36	71	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Far Eastern	62	35	62	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zoology	62	45	38	31	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
Political Science	60	44	56	42	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Economics	59	32	44	30	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Speech	52	23	46	21	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geology	47	49	32	40	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Music	40	41	38	39	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisheries	37	33	37	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geography	37	28	37	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physical Education	37	31	18	20	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Microbiology	36	31	21	26	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral Engineering	36	23	36	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dentistry	35	26	35	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meteorology & Climatology	35	20	35	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthropology	34	27	34	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	33	18	33	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home Economics	33	26	23	16	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agronomy	32	27	...	...	32	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botany	32	21	16	13	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biochemistry	30	20	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceanography	30	16	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romance Languages	30	28	27	26	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Art	27	16	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pharmacy	26	34	19	25	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	23	27	22	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Urban Planning	19	11	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	13	18	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plant Pathology	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy Science	12	13	...	...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animal Science	7	14	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entomology	7	10	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theology and Religion	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10
Veterinary Medicine	7	3	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Other**	540	205	86	69	55	96	8	...	4	...	...	...	387	40

*At the University of Washington and Washington State University "graduate students" are students holding a bachelor's or higher degree who have met certain specific standards and have been accepted for admission to the Graduate School. At the three Colleges of Education and at the privately supported institutions any student holding a bachelor's degree generally is classified as a "graduate student." Since the definitions of the basic statistical unit, "graduate student," are so fundamentally different between the two state universities and other institutions, these data are not strictly comparable.

**"All Other" includes 368 graduate students at Seattle University (366) and Seattle Pacific College (2) for whom major field or specialty was not reported in 1959.

from 78 in 1957 to 47 in 1959. The combined enrollments of graduate education majors for Western, Eastern and Central Washington Colleges of Education indicated no significant change. In this connection it will be noticed from Table XIII that Central showed a marked increase and Western, a pronounced decrease.

Table XIII shows that the University of Washington ranked first in the number of graduate students in the preponderant majority of special fields, except for theology and religion, and for veterinary medicine, agronomy and a few other subjects in the area of agriculture offered exclusively at Washington State University.

DEGREES GRANTED

Bachelors' Degrees Granted between July 1, 1958 and June 30, 1959. Out of 6,309 bachelors' degrees granted by the 17 four-year public and private institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington between July 1, 1958 and June 30, 1959, the University of Washington awarded 2,518 degrees, or approximately 40 per cent of the total. Nineteen per cent of the bachelors' degrees were received by students graduating from the three tax-supported colleges of education, and approximately 15 per cent from Washington State University. As indicated in Table XIV the 12 private colleges and universities awarded 1,680 bachelors' degrees, or about 27 per cent of the total. Among the privately-supported institutions, Seattle University ranked first with 343 bachelors' degrees, Gonzaga University second with 235, College of Puget Sound third with 224, and Seattle Pacific College fourth with 199.

Among the 6,309 persons who received bachelors' degrees from colleges and universities in the state of Washington between July 1, 1958 and June 30, 1959, 4,151, or about 66 per cent, were men and 2,158, or 34 per cent, were women. The proportion of men to women students receiving bachelors' degrees varied markedly from one institution to another. For example, 72 per cent of those receiving bachelors' degrees from the University of Washington were men, at Western Washington College of Education, 59 per cent, and at Seattle University, about 54 per cent. (Table XIV and Figure 12) At Holy Names College only women are admitted and at St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries, only men are eligible to attend.

Graduate and Professional Degrees, 1956-57 and 1958-59. During the past two years an increase of about 12 per cent occurred in the total number of masters' and doctors' degrees granted by institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington.

TABLE XIV

Bachelors' Degrees Granted

By Colleges and Universities, State of Washington: July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959

Institution	Number			Percentage*			Percentage**		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total All Institutions	6,309	4,151	2,158	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total 5 Four Year Tax-Supported Institutions.	4,629	3,107	1,522	100.0	67.1	32.9	73.4	74.8	70.5
University of Washington	2,518	1,818	700	100.0	72.2	27.8	39.9	43.8	32.4
Washington State University	916	619	297	100.0	67.6	32.4	14.5	14.9	13.8
Total 3 Colleges of Education	1,195	670	525	100.0	56.1	43.9	18.9	16.1	24.3
Western Washington College of Education	455	266	189	100.0	58.5	41.5	7.2	6.4	8.8
Central Washington College of Education	413	216	197	100.0	52.3	47.7	6.6	5.2	9.1
Eastern Washington College of Education	327	188	139	100.0	57.5	42.5	5.2	4.5	6.4
Total 12 Private Colleges and Universities	1,680	1,044	636	100.0	62.1	37.9	26.6	25.2	29.5
Seattle University	343	184	159	100.0	53.6	46.4	5.4	4.4	7.4
Gonzaga University	235	192	43	100.0	81.7	18.3	3.7	4.6	2.0
College of Puget Sound	224	151	73	100.0	67.4	32.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Seattle Pacific College	199	115	84	100.0	57.8	42.2	3.2	2.8	3.9
Whitman College	166	92	74	100.0	55.4	44.6	2.6	2.2	3.4
Whitworth College	165	90	75	100.0	54.6	45.4	2.6	2.2	3.5
Walla Walla College	164	96	68	100.0	58.5	41.5	2.6	2.3	3.2
Pacific Lutheran College	92	75	17	100.0	81.5	18.5	1.5	1.8	.8
Holy Names College	37	...	37	100.0	...	100.0	.6	...	1.7
St. Martin's College	30	29	1	100.0	96.7	3.3	.5	.7	.1
Northwest Bible College	13	8	5	100.0	61.5	38.5	.2	.2	.2
St. Edward's and St. Thomas Seminaries	12	12	...	100.0	100.0	...	.2	.3	...

*Based on the total for each institution.

**Based on the total for each column.

BACHELORS' DEGREES GRANTED BY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WASHINGTON: JULY 1, 1958 TO JUNE 30, 1959

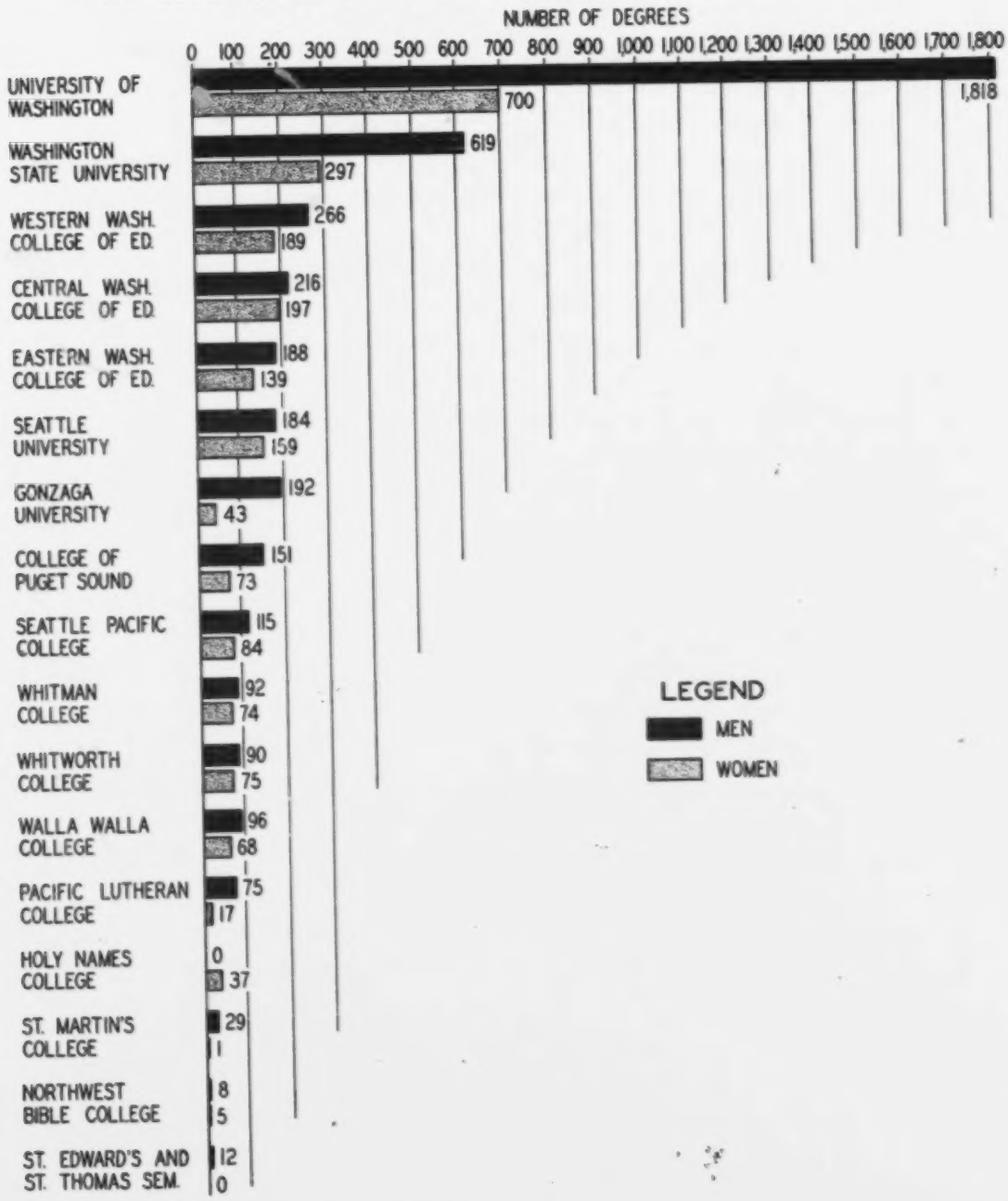


Figure 12

It will be observed from Table XV that 1,163 masters' and doctors' degrees were granted between July 1, 1958 and June 30, 1959, as compared to 1,042 for the corresponding period two years previously. Out of this total of 1,163 advanced degrees, the University of Washington conferred 729, or 63 per cent, and Washington State University, 156, or 13 per cent. Two years earlier, in 1956-57, the University of Washington awarded 703, or 68 per cent of the 1,042 degrees granted by institutions of higher learning in the state of Washington. Masters' degrees constituted nearly three-fourths (74 per cent) of all graduate and higher professional degrees granted between July 1, 1958 and June 30, 1959. Among the 859 candidates awarded masters' degrees, 277, or 32 per cent, were granted in the field of education. The majority of Master of Education degrees (61 per cent) were granted by the three colleges of education combined.

Approximately one-fourth of the higher degrees granted were awarded to doctoral candidates. The University of Washington and Washington State University are the only institutions in the state that grant doctors' degrees. Between July 1, 1958 and June 30, 1959, the University of Washington conferred 266 doctors' degrees and Washington State University, 38.

Included in the 266 doctors' degrees granted by the University of Washington are 123 Ph.D.'s and 68 doctors' degrees in medicine, 65 in dental surgery, 6 in education and 4 in business administration. The 38 doctors' degrees conferred by Washington State University consist of 31 Ph.D.'s and 7 in education.

TABLE XV

Graduate and Professional Degrees Granted by Institutions of Higher Learning, State of Washington: July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957 and July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959

Degree	Institutions and Number of Degrees													
	All Institutions		Univ. of Wash.		Wash. State Univ.		State Colleges of Education						All Other Institutions	
							Western		Eastern		Central			
	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957	1959	1957
Total, Masters and Doctors.	1,163	1,042	729	703	156	137	41	42	58	47	69	50	110	63
Masters Degrees	859	748	463	442	118	104	41	42	58	47	69	50	110	63
Master of Arts.	203	167	118	113	36	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	19
Unspecified.	133	138	89	93	23	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19
Music.	17	8	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	16	9	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Philosophy	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
English.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Fine Arts.	7	12	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications . .	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home Economics. .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Master of Science . . .	197	189	138	139	58	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unspecified.	120	103	61	53	58	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Physical Education .	12	6	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Engineering .	10	20	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	10	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Eng. . .	10	11	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aeronautical Eng. .	8	5	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dentistry	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Eng. . .	8	15	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical Eng. . . .	4	8	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramic Eng. . . .	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metallurgical Eng. .	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceramics.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mathematical Stat. .	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Eng.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home Economics. .	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master as Specified. .	459	392	207	190	24	20	41	42	58	47	69	50	60	43
Education.	277	237	28	35	21	20	41	42	58	47	69	50	60	43
Business Ad.	51	37	48	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Librarianship . . .	46	41	46	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Social Work	38	36	38	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing.	29	21	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	7	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban Planning. . .	7	6	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Ad.	4	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctors Degrees	304	294	266	261	38	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (Ph.D.).	154	137	123	111	31	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	68	72	68	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dental Surgery . . .	65	67	65	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education.	13	13	6	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business Ad.	4	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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